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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1228)

Name of Candidate	Vishakha Yadav		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	295520
Center	Karol Bagh.	Date	27/7/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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9	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the importance of departmentally related standing committees in improving the overall effectiveness of Parliament. Also, discuss the issues that they currently face. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

संसद की समग्र प्रभावकारिता में सुधार लाने में विभागों से संबद्ध स्थायी समितियों के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान में उनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Departmentally Related Standing committees (DRSCs) are mechanisms to ensure the executive responsibility and accountability in a Parliamentary democracy.

Formed in 1993, they are 24 in number with 21 + 10 (LOK Sabha and Rajya Sabha) members.

Importance

- Executive Accountability
- In-depth analysis of the policies
- Consider the demand for the grants in budget and their economic use.
- Executive oversight having legislative
- Delegated Legislation

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- Examine annual reports of the ministries and departments.
- Technical expertise
- closed-doors analysis away from the political interference
- Opposition effective involvement.

Issues

- Recently constituted Lok Sabha failed to constitute DRSCs till date (17th).
- Bypassing the legislative scrutiny (ex:- Passing of Aadhar as Money Bill and not constitution of committee for referral)
- Post-mortem exercise
- Adivsory nature of recommendations

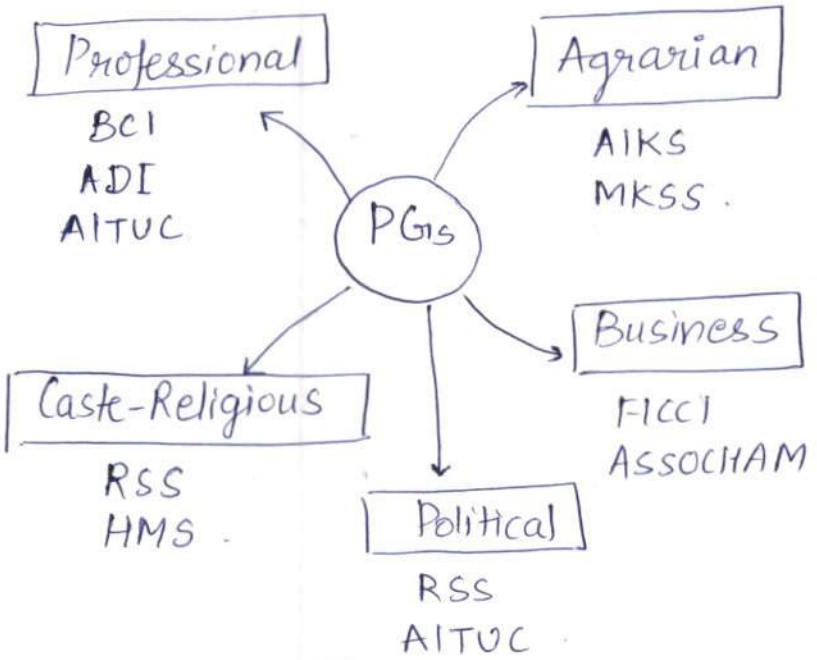
Thus, there should be a constructive deliberative mechanism, legislative impact assessment and technical scrutiny for an effective law making through these DRSCs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Illustrate how pressure groups have emerged as a strong mechanism for making democracy participatory and responsive. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए कि किस प्रकार दबाव समूह, लोकतंत्र को सहभागी और अनुक्रियाशील बनाने हेतु एक सुदृढ़ तंत्र के रूप में उभरे हैं।

Pressure Groups are the extra-parliamentary formal associations which perform the function of the interest articulation outside the political mainstream arena.



Significance

- Interest articulation of the targetted group.
- formulation of demands, welfare of the vulnerable sections.

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- Act as junior partners of the political parties for effective proliferation of targetted schemes
- Employs methods like Lobbying, profiteering, influencing the major policy decisions.
- Deepening of the democracy where demands of ethnic, linguistic, political and socio-economic sectors reach the decision-making body
- Even Right to Protest (CPI Bharat Kumar case : Right to protest is legal for interest articulation)

The recent case of the Agrarian March of AIKS to New Delhi symbolises the democratic upsurge and inclusive, participatory and responsive democracy in India.

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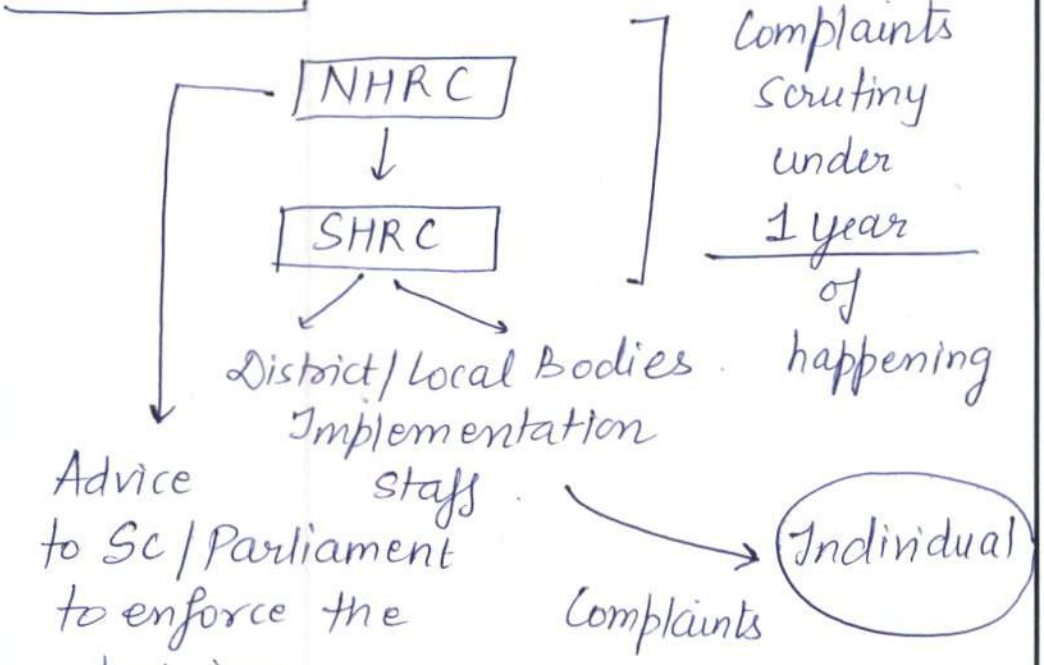
3. Explain the structure and functions of the National Human Rights Commission. In view of its functioning since its inception, suggest measures for further improvement. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग की संरचना और कार्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इसके कार्य पद्धति के आलोक में, आगे और सुधार हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

NHRC is the watchdog of the human Rights in India. The enactment of NHRC Act 1993 was the watershed moment in India.

Structure



Functions

- Take up suo-motu cases of violation of human rights
- Adjudicate the measures to

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improve the dignified life.

- Scrutinise the complaints
- Survey Jails to ensure humane conditions
- Recommendary in nature.

Measures

for improvement include –

- Giving penal provisions in some cases including gross violation.
- Extend the timeline to more than one year of offence
- Reduced political interference.
- Binding action or the detailed plan of action on the recommendations
- Power to inquire HRs violation by AFSPA members (Recent case of Rape in Manipur-Mizoram Border)

NHRC has been successful in various areas such as Labour Regulations, prison trials and the commendable effort should continue.

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4. Highlight the ordinance-making powers of the Governor. Also enumerate the range of steps open to him when a Bill is presented after its passage by the state legislature. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

राज्यपाल की अध्यादेश जारी करने की शक्तियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, राज्य विधायिका द्वारा पारित कोई विधेयक जब उसे प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तब उसके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्पों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

A213 of the Constitution empowers Governor to issue ordinances in case of absence of Assembly / Council of the State Government.

Ordinance

- Assembly or council not in session
- Both houses not in session

meet the exigencies of the time.

Power → Similar to the Assembly on all matters except Constitutional amendment

Options

When a Bill is presented to the Governor he has the option —

- Return the Bill - mandatory to accept after reconsideration (suspensive veto) → 42nd CAA 1976 for President

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Preserve the Bill for President's consideration
  - Accept
  - Reject
  - Reconsideration (within 6 months for Assembly)
- Reject the Bill.
- Keep the Bill indefinitely.

SC in [Cooper Case] held that the Governor's power of the ordinance making is subject to the Judicial review on grounds of the malfeasance, malafide or error

Thus, Governor occupies a special place in the constitutional scheme of state as de-jure head but powerful and more discretion than President.

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5. Discuss the issue of 'office of profit' as it has featured in the recent practices and debates in Indian polity. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

हालिया परिपाटियों और वाद-विवादों के आलोक में भारतीय राजव्यवस्था में 'लाभ के पद' के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

'office of profit' encompasses the removal of the conflict of interest from the executive, legislatory and the institutional authority of power.

It has not been described anywhere in the constitution but finds mention in the Art 102 corresponding to the disqualification grounds in the Parliament.

There has been controversies such as Delhi AAP MLAs Parliamentary secretaries which has renewed the debate on the concept.

SC in [Prodyut Bordoloi vs UOI] case defined office of profit in following grounds —

- Renumeration by Govt.
- Provision of Land, power, allowances by Govt.

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- Removal and appointment under the Govt.

Later in [Jaya Bachhan vs UOI] case SC clarified that the office capable of yielding any pecuniary or non-pecuniary ie. non-financial profits too comes under the definition thereby disqualifying her from post of R.S. MP.

The Parliament has also enacted a Parliament (Exemption of offices under office of Profit) Act which provides a list of offices exempted.

There is a need of a comprehensive legal framework taking guidelines from SC Judgements to evolve a new paradigm clearly enlisting the posts and securing ethical responsibility and integrity of legislators

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6. Highlight the importance of State Finance Commission in strengthening fiscal federalism in India. Do you agree with the view that they have not been provided with the necessary environment to play their rightful role?

(150 Words) 10 Marks

भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को सुदृढ़ करने में राज्य वित्त आयोग के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि इन्हें अपनी यथोचित भूमिका के निर्वहण हेतु आवश्यक वातावरण प्रदान नहीं किया गया है?

SFC Article 243H represents the vertical axis of the fiscal federalism in India.

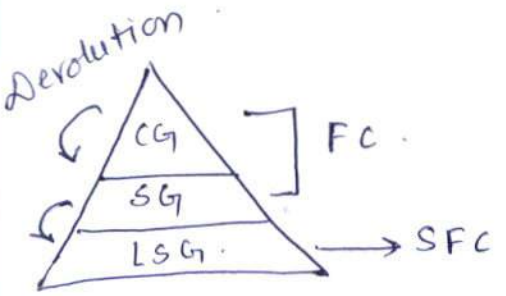
Importance

- Represent the fiscal institutional structure of the III tier grass root democracy.
- Decides on the principles of proceeds of the sharing between the net state Govt and the Panchayats.
- Helps in regulating the plans of the socio-economic development of various levels of the Govt on the pyramid
- Principles governing the proceeds from Consolidated fund of state to the Panchayats and Municipalities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Concerns

- The regulatory environment and lack of the financial autonomy
- Untimely constitution of the SFC.
- weak institutional structure
- Dependent on the political will of the state Govt.
- Weaker vis-a-vis FC of India.



Thus, measures such as strengthening the SFC in fiscal and administrative matters, timely constitution and devolution of powers (A. 243 G) can be effective in the democratic decentralisation of country.

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7. Explain the significance and controversies, if any, associated with the Article 35A of the Indian constitution. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 35A के महत्व और उससे संबद्ध विवादों, यदि कोई हो, की व्याख्या कीजिए।

A.35A was included through an executive order in 1954 to the J&K constitution

Significance : It provides special status to the residents of J&K in terms of acquisition of property and the employment and educational opportunities

- It forms the bedrock of the spirit of A.370 granting special and autonomous status to the J&K, signed during Instrument of Accession 1952.

Controversies :-

- Central Govt has been alledged to encroach upon the state's autonomy granted under the A.370 by wanting to repeal it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It comes in violation of A14 A15 of the constitution
- Discriminatory to the women since their rights suffer due to marriage outside the state
- Rising menace of the extremism, terrorism, border incursions, integration violence and national in the valley.
- Increasing alienation of the people rising home grown terrorism (Burhan Wani case, Pulwama Attack)
- Concern of Pak's Proxy war.

Central Govt has already included many provisions of the constitutions to the J&K constitution, there is a need of harmonious construction of interests with multi stakeholder conferences in line with Atal Ji's "healing touch policy"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Independent India adopted a modified version of the Westminster model of government. In this context discuss the commonalities and differences between the political system of India and UK. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

स्वतंत्र भारत ने सरकार की वेस्टमिंस्टर प्रणाली का एक संशोधित संस्करण अपनाया। इस संदर्भ में भारत और UK की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के मध्य समानताओं और विभेदों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Westminster Model of Govt. ie. British Parliamentary form of Govt eastablishes the Parliamentary supremacy in the system.

India being a colonial legacy country, borrowed the same system with modifications:-

- Synthesis of the Parliamentary Democracy and Judicial independency (USA vis-avis Britain)
- Republic not a Constitutional monarchy where we've an elected President - Head of the State, embodiment of popular soverignty
- Supremacy of the Constitution written Constitution and the spirit of constitutionalism guiding our processes and structures

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- No legal accountability of the minister – laws not counter-signed by them.

However, along with GOI Act 1935 based on British political system we have several common features such as –

- Rule of Law (AV Dicey)
- Parliamentary form of Govt
- Federal Parliament (Bicameral)
- British Conventions and
- Cabinet form of Govt

Thus, we can say that although British pol system provided the skeleton to our Constitution, India has modified to evolve a "sui generis case" of Parliamentary Governance.

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9. List the parliamentary mechanisms available for the scrutiny of regulators. Also, discuss major steps through which parliamentary oversight of regulators can be strengthened. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

नियामकों की संवीक्षा के लिए उपलब्ध संसदीय प्रणालियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, उन प्रमुख कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से नियामकों की संसदीय निगरानी को सुदृढ़ किया जा सकता है।

The Parliamentary oversight over the executive is maintained through a number of methods.

- Standing Committees (DRSCs, financial, adhoc, joint, etc)
- Motions (cut, economy and policy motion)
- Audit (CAG reports tabled annually by the President)
- Financial accountability and scrutiny through Public Accounts Committee, Estimates committee
- Zero-Hour discussion, Question Hour, etc parliamentary mechanisms
- No confidence Motion and the Censure motion against the executive and the minister of the department.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recently we see the decline of the Parliament as mentioned by V.P in his speech. So, measures listed are :—

- Culture of deliberations, discussions and constructive criticism
- Independent functioning of the regulators with adequate safeguards
- Preserve institutional autonomy & legal safeguards to the chairman
- Executive to be held responsible through use of select, joint committee.
- Public consultation and feedback (eg: TRAI regulation on Net Neutrality and draft educational policy)

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10. Political parties are an integral part of the democratic set up of India. In the context, discuss the need for strengthening the process of institutionalization of intra-party democracy in political parties in India.

(150 Words) 10 Marks

राजनीतिक दल भारत की लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के अभिन्न अंग हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में राजनीतिक दलों में अंत: दलीय लोकतंत्र को संस्थागत किये जाने की प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Political Parties perform a very important function of the interest aggregation in the democratic society.

There has been mushrooming of the political parties with the rise of regional parties and deepening of the democracy.

Significance of the Intra-party Democracy

- Big parties (7 National Parties) constitute more than 87% of the electorates (ADR)
- Prevent the strands of the authoritarian measures (eg:- Emergency regime under Indira Gandhi)

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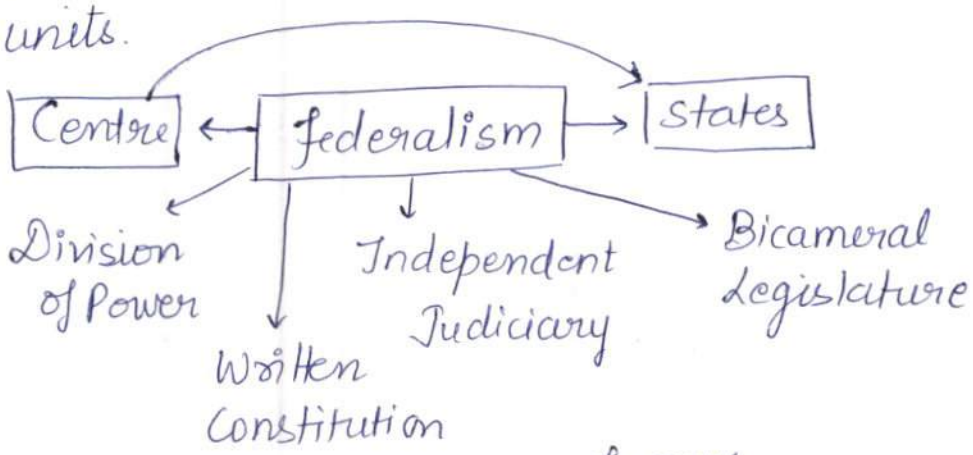
- To provide an effective demand articulation from grassroot to the top of the pyramid.
- freedom of speech and expression within the party stream
- Pull up a constructive opposition against the incumbent government.
- Prevent internal subversion and fractures within the party functioning (eg: The recent Karnataka debacle, T.N Govt crisis after Jayalalitha's death)
- Inspire and attract the rising youth energy into politics.
- More inclusive, transparent and open political system

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Explain why it is argued that India is a sui generis case of federalism.
(250 Words) 15 Marks

व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह तर्क क्यों दिया जाता है कि भारत संघवाद का एक अद्वितीय उदाहरण है।

Federalism is the bedrock of the demouratic edifice of Indian Parliamentary Governance. It can be defined as the arrangement where there is a division of power between the centre and the constituent units.



K C Wheare, the ~~authority~~ famous scholar ~~on the~~ did an extensive research and called Indian constitutional scheme as 'sui generis' case of federalism.

This implies it has features of both Parliamentary form and the

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Presidential type along with unitary and federal features

Federal form

- Parliamentary Government with Bicameral Legislature (L.S and R.S) at both levels.
- Independent Judiciary (Seperation of powers between three organs, original Jurisdiction under SC)
- Division of power (VII schedule three lists: Union, State and Concurrent)
- Written Constitution (Synthesis of flexibility and rigidity to meet the exigencies of time)

Unitary form

- Presence of AIS (Art 312)
- Integrated Judiciary (Single System of courts)
- Institution of appointed Governor
- Emergency Provisions (A.360, A.352)

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- President's rule under A.356 over states
- Centre to have power to legislate on State subjects in some circumstances. (A.249, A.250)
- Fiscal Balance tilted in favour of the Center
- Use of Martial Law or AFSPA encroaching the autonomy of the states.

Thus, despite being a federation with strong Centre, India presents a strong case of 'cooperative federalism' as envisaged by Granville Austin.

More than 70 years of successful democratic functioning shows that India was able to protect the nascent democracy with strong Centre against emergencies situations.

Thus, Ambedkar rightly called Indian federation as 'union of states'.

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12. Indian Constitution displays multiple features adopted from the practices around the world. Explain. How did the Government of India Act 1935 influence the constitution of independent India? **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारतीय संविधान विश्व भर की परिपाटियों से अंगीकृत किए गए कई लक्षणों को प्रदर्शित करता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 ने किस प्रकार स्वतंत्र भारत के संविधान को प्रभावित किया?

Indian Constitution is the bulkiest and most extensive document in the world. It has the synthesis of various provisions borrowed from different constitutional schemes across the world.

Some of the features adopted are as follows :-

1) Britain : Rule of Law, (AV Dicey) Parliamentary form, Equality before the Law Federal Govt.

2) US : Culture of the strong Judiciary, Judicial independence, seperation of powers between three organs.

3) Irish : DPSP ensuring the socio-economic goals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Germany : Weimar Constitution has strong emergency provisions through historic lessons.

5) South Africa : freedom of Trade and Commerce, the selection of Rajya Sabha members.

6) USSR : fundamental duties and the socialistic pattern of Govt.

7) France : Ideals of Liberty, Equality and fraternity – the triple gospels of human life.

GOI Act 1935

was propounded in the backdrop of colonial rule. It contained provisions under the White paper on Constitutional Reforms, the Nehru Report 1928 and the report of Simon Commission 1927.

Various features such as :-

- Ordinance making power of the Governor (A. 213)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- federal scheme of the Govt. (erstwhile princely states to the states integrated with Union)
- Emergency provisions such as the Sedition Act (Sec 124A - IPC)
- Division of the subjects in the three lists of state, union and the concurrent.
- Extensive provisions of the law-making process by the Govt.
- Division of the finances and the Revenue sharing between the Center and the States

GOI Act 1935 formed the basis of our constitution which ultimately transformed our backward in egalitarian society to modern egalitarian society.

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13. Highlighting different Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms available in India, explain their importance. Also, mention different measures that have been adopted to further improve the framework of ADR in India. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारत में उपलब्ध विभिन्न वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान (ADR) तंत्रों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में ADR के ढांचे में आगे और सुधार लाने के लिए अपनाए गए विभिन्न उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanisms are usually informal and extra-Judicial measures to bring a dispute to the resolution.

Different mechanisms such as -

(A) Mediation : By a third party (neutral) between two contesting parties.

(B) Arbitration : Appointed by the parties to reach a common consensus outside the courts.

(C) Reconciliation : Where both parties accept the common plan of action proposed with due deleberations.

Importance of ADR in India

- ES 2018-19 highlights the 'docket explosion' of the cases pendency

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in Judiciary – 3.5 crores.

- Not time consuming and efficient outside the long dragged cases. (case clearance rate is 4-5 years) (civil)
- Usually the property, land acquisition or personal laws related issues which can be resolved through mediation
- Reduced financial burden specially on the vulnerable section.
- Accessibility of the Justice.
- Preserving the social fabric of the society and harmonious resolution in general.

Measures adopted in India

(A) Landmark being the NALSA act. which provided free legal aid to the vulnerable sections

(B) Gram Nyalayaya Act which penetrated the justice deep into

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the social system.

(c) Lokadalats organised under the NALSA act by State or central agencies whose award is final and Binding

(d) Family courts which cover the personal spheres of the citizen's life constituted by State whose appeal lies to the HC.

(e) Para legal volunteers

(f) Pro-Bono Services

(g) Mediation through Tele-Law Initiative of the ministry of Law.

Given the huge backlog of cases in the overburdened Judiciary ADR provides a viable and efficient solution which can be made better through leveraging of digital technology and data base management to ensure Justice in society.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Compare and contrast the National Emergency and President's Rule in terms of their declaration and effects on fundamental rights as well as centre-state relations. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

उद् घोषणा और मूल अधिकारों एवं केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों के संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल और राष्ट्रपति शासन में तुलना कीजिए और अंतर बताइए।

National Emergency	President's Rule
• The situation under which the state is in threat of the external or internal aggression	• Condition where the state's governance can't be carried out as per the constitutional scheme
• Art 352 of the constitution defines the NE on three grounds :- • External Aggression • War • Internal disturbance ie. Armed Rebellion.	• A 356 empowers the Governor of the state to send report to president wherein the rule of President is enforced in the state.

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- Declaration of the NE can be on the above 3 grounds. Further with 44th CAA 1978 there needs to be a written recommendation from the cabinet to President for imposition.

- It can be in effect for an year with six monthly extention by the houses of Parliament

- Lok Sabha can put an end by issuing a notice

- No grounds in the constitution but in SR Bommai case SC laid down guidelines ensuring the floor test of the Govt and not mere administrative disorder in the state.

- After one year. it needs –
  - ECI approval to continue the President's rule or situations satisfied otherwise

- President can remove the rule as and when the

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within 14 days. or the President himself can remove.	Govt is functioning again.
• Effects on FRs :- A.352 (A.19 and A.14 suspended immediately - war aggression. A.359 (FRs under Pres. order except A20 A21) on all three grounds.	• FRs of the citizens aren't impacted.
• Centre State relations become unitary in • financial (Propriety) • Administrative • Executive and Assembly isn't suspended but under the control of Centre.	• State Govt comes under the President's rule completely exercised through Governor. Assembly can be suspended or dissolved.
• Unitary character	• This also entails unitary character

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Right to freedom of religion cannot be allowed to deny right to equality and individual dignity. Discuss in the light of constitutional provisions and recent judicial pronouncements. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

धर्म की स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार को समानता और व्यक्तिगत गरिमा के अधिकार को नकारने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती है। संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और हाल की न्यायिक घोषणाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Freedom of religion forms an integral and insegregable part of the human existence. Indian constitution under Art 25-28 provides this explicitly to individuals and the organisation both.

The recent cases of the temple entry of women in Sabrimala, Shani shignapur temple in Maharashtra, Haji Ali Dargah Bombay has brought the renewed debate between the gender equality, individual dignity and the freedom of religion.

Sabrimala

- SC in Indian Young Lawyers Association (IYLA) case 2018 stated that "Hegemonic religious patriarchy

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cant triumph over the constitutional morality and the individual right to freedom.

- Thus, overturning the Kerala HC Judgement and allowing women of 15-40 years of menstrual age to enter the temple

Arguments in favour

- Discrimination based on biological and gender.
- Violation of A.14, A.17, A.25, A.15, A21 of the constitution
- Aiyappa not a seperate denomination
- Gender Injustice.
- Right to worship incommensurable part of human dignity under A.21.
- FRs are for the individuals and not the deities. Not an essential practice.

Arguments Against

- Indu Malhotra's dissent: It is not upto Judiciary to enter the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

realm of theology except for eradication of social evils like Sati.

- Naishtik Brahmachari (celibacy oath) part of essential practices as defined in the Shirur Matt case and the Narasappa Mali case (Judiciary not to decide essential practice doctrine).
- Physiological hardship for women in 4 day penance.
- Geographical difficulties in the hilly area of the temple.

Our Constitution is an organic, living and transformative document which inculcates the exigences of time to commit to social revolution.

However, there should always be a fine balance between the religion and society in a multi culture and diverse country such as India.

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16. Identify the key areas of reforms required in the judicial system in India. In this context, examine the significance of the idea of putting in place an All-India Judicial Service. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारत में न्यायिक प्रणाली में आवश्यक सुधारों के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, एक अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा स्थापित करने के विचार के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Indian Judiciary is one of the most powerful in the world. It transforms and interprets the abstract demands and principles to concrete legal requirements essential to committment of a welfare state with effective checks & Balances.

Judiciary is marred with several challenges where reforms are required :-

Appointment / Removal

- ES 2018-19 states 4600 vacancies in the system.
- Opaque collegium system
- Arbitrary transfers and removal
- 2nd ARC suggests the collegium of PM, LOO and CJI and a MOP for appointment.
- AIJS (NITI Ayog).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Institutional

- 3.4 crores cases pendant (ES 2018-19)
- Tribunalisation of Justice.
- Low case clearance rate.
- In-house mechanism (Indira Jaisingh case)
- Creation of National Court of Appeal
- Digitisation (Tele-Law)
- Increase the number of Judges.
- Indian Judicial and Administrative Services (NITI Ayog India @ 75)

Procedural

- Allegations of the sexual harassment.
- Time consuming (Avg 4-5 years)
- Inaccessibility, Accountability
- Expensive to vulnerable sections.
- Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill (JSA) (Oversights & complaints scrutiny Panel).
- Commercial & Apellate Division of HCs.
- Increase the number of hours and reduce the holidays.

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↳ Live proceedings.

AIJS

NITI Ayog has proposed the creation of a special cadre of Judicial services at & below the district court. through a merit based exam.

For →
- Expertise
- Transparency and Accountability in appointment
- Diverse Talents
- Declogging the case management system
- Breaking the norm of Judiciary being a monolithic entity.
- UPSC to conduct a professional merit based exam acquiring best candidates.

To conclude, AIJS is an appreciable idea which can with adequate safeguards, training and technology help restore the problems in the Judiciary.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. On the recent World Press Freedom Index (WPFI) India ranks 138. Elucidate the significance of media in a democracy like India. Identify the major issues affecting the media in contemporary times. In this context, enumerate the measures to address these issues. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

हाल ही के विश्व प्रेस स्वतंत्रता सूचकांक (WPFI) में भारत 138वें स्थान पर है। भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में मीडिया के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। समकालीन समय में मीडिया को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, इन मुद्दों का समाधान करने हेतु उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Media can be called as the 'fourth pillar' of the Indian democracy. Its freedom postulates the principle of freedom of speech and expression granted explicitly under A 19 (1) of the constitution with reasonable restrictions. A 19 (2)

Recently we see proliferation of Issues in the backdrop of Elections 2019 :-

- Paid News - Addressed by ECI under RPA 1951 sec 49 but not explicit mandate.
- Irresponsible reporting :- Such as Pulwama attack coverage - (NDTV one day ban)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Investigative Journalism (Rafale News controversy) wherein the confidential documents were stolen in a sting operation.
- Killing :- Gauri Lankesh, Dadabholkar, etc were killed due to threats by anti-social elements.
- Unethical conduct and Biasness. (Polarisation)

Significance of media

- Enables the vigilance and the strengthening of the FR of Right to know
- Eyes and ears of the general public → participative civic action
- Knowledge dissemination
- Accountability, checks on the populist and unfair means of the Govt

Abraham Lincoln said 'It is better to have a strong media and weak state than no media and strong state'

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Measures

- Self Regulation of the media and voluntary code of ethics by PCI and NBA
- Paid News to be made a legal offence
- Responsible Journalism — anti-defamatory arguments
- Promote inclusive, secular and sensitive reporting
- A comprehensive Law covering the regulation of digital and print media

Recent reports of Mullers, Panama Papers globally shows the strengthening of the freedom of speech promotes an inclusive, participatory and strong civic culture with proper checks on the authoritarian streaks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the issues plaguing tribunals in India? Examine whether an independent autonomous body such as a National Tribunals Commission (NTC) can help in remedying these issues. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारत में न्यायाधिकरणों को बाधित करने वाले मुद्दे क्या हैं? परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण आयोग (NTC) जैसा एक स्वतंत्र और स्वायत्त निकाय इन मुद्दों का निवारण करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

(Central Govt)

Tribunals under Art 323A and Art 323B (Both Central and State Govt) find place in our Indian constitution. They were added as part of the 42nd CAA 1976 to ensure -

- Speedy disposal of cases
- Departmentalisation and compartmentalisation of cases
- Speedy Justice delievery
- Impart expertise and the legal know how of specific cases
- ~~Not~~ Bound by the Principles of Natural Justice, not CPC and CrPC which enables them to ensure effective Justice

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues

- Tribunalisation of the Justice system : Proliferation of a number of tribunals with overlapping Jurisdictions
- Min of Law data states the presence of more than 1100 tribunals all over country.
- Appeals to the SC and HC (L.Chandra Kumar case) which opened floodgates to the overburdened Judiciary
- No independent secretariat.
- financial dependence on the ministry
- Scope of political interference.
  (eg: Elec. Tribunal → Judgement to the BSES recently)
- Lack of the training and expertise
- Rising global challanges of the climate change, economic growth turbulence, the Knowledge economy — 4th IR and the digital era requirements.

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National Tribunal Commission proposed by the LCI consultation paper and the NITI Ayog comprehends an overarching institutional system which —

- Independent legal framework
- Oversee functioning of the tribunals
- Rationalisation of the number of Tribunals (Recent merger of the Airport and elec. tribunal)
- Secretariat and final court of appeal declogging the SC-HCs
- Graded appeal system.
- Devoid of political interference.

To conclude, Justice is the first virtue of a Governance system and effective dispensation is the bedrock of the demouatic edifice

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What are the different rights available to the consumers under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986? Explaining the three layered quasi-judicial mechanism put in place under the Act, mention the measures that can be taken to improve the functioning of these forums. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत उपभोक्ताओं के लिए उपलब्ध विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत स्थापित त्रिस्तरीय अर्ध-न्यायिक तंत्र की व्याख्या करते हुए, इन मंचों के कार्य-पद्धति में सुधार लाने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Consumer Protection Act 1986 ensures the rights of the consumer in the growing and ever expanding market. Various rights such as —

- Right to know the product
- Right to complaint - in case of the grievances.
- Right to choice - there should not be any monopoly or the unfair collusions
- Right to discard - the product in case it doesn't present the true description
- Right to compensation - In case of any injury (eg. cosmetic, pharamaceuticals)

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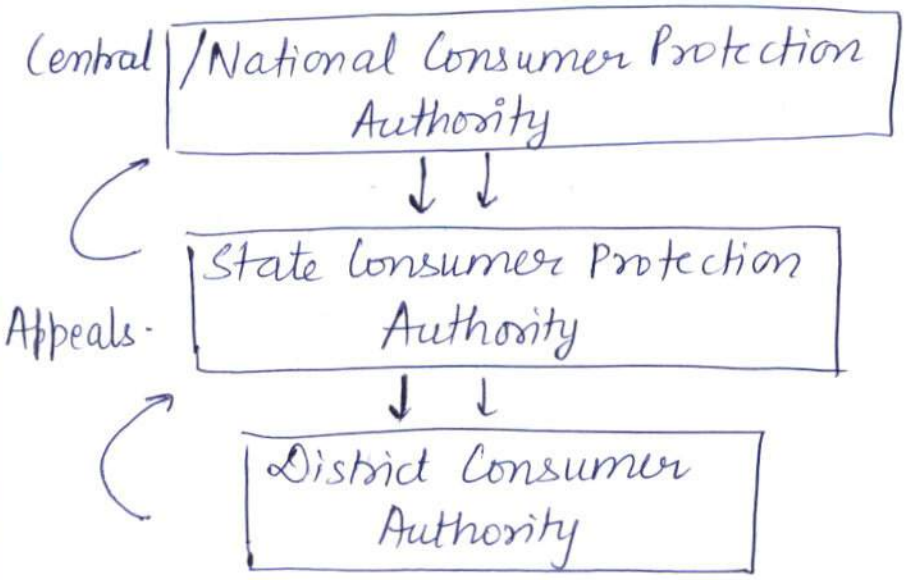
To ensure these rights a three layerd mechanism has been provided under the act



The three layers ensure the proper grievance redressal with complaint scrutiny and enforcement of the Laws.

- It provides compensation and deals with cases based on economic limits (20 lakhs, 1 crore and above)
- Refer the cases to the SC, HC or the district courts for the penal provisions.

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Measures to improve

- Proper delineation of the functions.
- Independent and strong institutional framework.
- Timely regulatory oversight mechanism
- Customer feedback.
- Digitisation of the services and e-filing of the complaints on the lines of e-Sewa portal.
- Accessibility, Affordability and Equity – the three pillars which should drive a consumer-centric public delievery of services.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Success of the institutions of local self-governance depends largely on the attitude of state governments. Discuss in the context of constitutional provisions and recent experience of the working of these institutions in India. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

स्थानीय स्व-शासन के संस्थानों की सफलता मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों की प्रवृत्ति पर निर्भर करती है। संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और भारत में इन संस्थानों के कामकाज संबंधी हालिया अनुभव के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

73rd and 74th constitutional (1993) amendment enforced the principle of subsidarity by granting constitutional status to the III tier of the government. The landmark legislation empowered a citizen centric grassroot democracy.

(259) Local Self Government — A.243 – A243O

Voluntary
- Devolution of the powers
- Subjects in the XI and XII schedule
- financial powers

Mandatory provisions
- Gram Sabha
- Timely elections
- State Election Commission
- State finance Commission
- Reservation (1/3rd women) SC, STs
- OBCs reservation

others
- PESA act 1996
- V VII schedule
- Autonomous Council
- Tribes Advisory Councils

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Thus, States play a very big role in ensuring the plans of the socio-economic justice and the political functioning of the LSG.

Concerns

The recent cases show a gloomy picture –

- No elections in Vishakhapatnam metro council since 2007
- Rajasthan Panchayat putting educational qualification for the election (Struck down by SC)
- Tribal Adivsory councils in North-east failing to constitute the timely elections.

- States are reluctant to devolve the financial powers. Already the enforcement of GST encroached the Octroi tax of the councils.
- Absence of tax revenues and devolution from FC.

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- Horizontal and Vertical Imbalance.
- Presence of the MPs MLAs in the councils.

Measures

Lokniti Survey stated that only 17 states have effectively conducted elections in 2016-17. Thus, there's need

- to enhance political will
- Devolution from the finance commission
- Bringing SFC at par with FC.
- SEC to be independent and under ECI.
- Delineation of powers and functions with statutory backing.

The Kerala Model of Governance and Karnataka Municipal Admin along with global example of Malaysia could be a guiding light to us.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

Name of Candidate	Vishakha Yadav		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	295520
Center	Karol Bagh.	Date	9th Aug 2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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7	10	
8	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Reservation of seats in legislature is needed to ensure meaningful political participation of women and to make the democratic process truly inclusive. Discuss the statement in the light of 108th Constitution Amendment Bill.

(150 words) 10

महिलाओं की सार्थक राजनीतिक सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने एवं लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को सही अर्थों में समावेशी बनाने हेतु विधायिका में सीटों के आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। 108वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

The Preamble of our Constitution provides for Justice - Economic, Social and Political and Equality - of status and opportunity. In this light, Constitution Amendment Bill 108th provides for 33% reservation of seats in Parliament and state legislatures to ensure gender justice and meaningful inclusive participation.

Impact

(i) Gender Justice and women empowerment : 73rd and 74th Amendment experience shows that 1/3rd reservation resulted in human resource development, inclusive child growth, decision-making at home. (Lokniti Survey)

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(ii) Political Participation : 17th Lok Sabha constitutes (14.3%) → women highest ever. acc to IPU-women data along with highest voter turn out of women. (67.4% - total)

(iii) Ripple effect : Leading to social, economic empowerment, rise in stature in society.

However, political participation alone isn't enough to break the enbenched socio-economic impoverishment of women in society. Ex: Pakistan.

Thus, Nudge Behaviourial economics along with avenues of job opportunities and awareness with strong legal mechanisms are needed.

India is signatory to CEDAW convention, 108th amendment bill is a welcome step in the gender Justice movement.

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2. Discuss the issue of reservation in promotions for SCs and STs in public employment in the light of various judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments. **(150 words) 10**

विभिन्न न्यायिक निर्णयों और संवैधानिक संशोधनों के आलोक में सार्वजनिक नियोजन में SCs और STs के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Art 46 of DSP ensures the principle of social-eco justice. Reservation is an affirmative action to ensure the historical injustice and inclusive development of all sections.

Need
- offset the historical injustice
- Inclusive development

Steps taken : Art 15(4), 15(4A) 15(4B) and Art 16(4) provides for reservation in education, promotions and employments.

Judicial pronouncements :

- ~~Na~~ Balaji vs So Mysore proposed. 50% ceiling. Reinforced by the Indira Sahwney Judgement.
- Nagraj case : called for the quantifiable data in the

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reservation, along with efficiency.

- Jarnail Singh case 2018 : overruled the Nagraj judgement to dispense the requirement of Quantifiable data.

Implications

(a) Study by Ashutosh Pandey on Indian Railways shows that there's no impact on the efficiency.

(b) Vacancy of the seats and disproportionate representation at higher levels of the administration

However, it compromises meritocracy, open's up Pandora Box of demands according to the critiques.

Thus, A.244, V, VI scheduled areas provisions coupled with FRA 2006 and Prevention of atrocities act can holistically work together to ensure social Justice.

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3. Highlight the reasons behind underperformance of the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). How can their performance be improved?

(150 words) 10

स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों (ADCs) के निम्नस्तरीय कार्य-निष्पादन के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। उनके कार्य-निष्पादन को कैसे बेहतर किया जा सकता है?

Schedule VI in the constitution provides for the ADCs in four states namely Assam, Mizoram Tripura, Meghalaya.

Reasons Behind Underperformance:

(a) Lack of financial autonomy: Powers of the taxation, land revenue occupation of the minor and major minerals.

(b) Role of the Governor: Not clarified over the specific issues with lot of discretion

(c) Lack of devolution of powers by State Government (VI schedule) Lists.

(d) Lax implementation of Laws such as FRA

(e) Forced Evictions (Recent SC order)

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Measures to improve :

(a) Financial Devolution : Powers of Taxation

(b) Village Autonomous Councils under each district elected by people directly.

(c) Strengthening role of the Gram Sabha (Gram Panchayat Development Plans)

(d) 124th constitutional Amendment Bill strengthening the Art 244.

(e) F.C. devolution of funds.

(f) Strengthening rights of the forests dwellers and PVTGs.

As Nehru remarked ' India to them should be a liberating force', we shall follow an assimilative yet integrative approach.

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4. Highlighting the rationale behind continuance of the Official Secrets Act, critically discuss whether the Right to Information should be given precedence over it. **(150 words) 10**

शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम की निरंतरता के पीछे निहित औचित्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सूचना के अधिकार को इस पर वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए।

OSA 1923 is a colonial legacy which haunts Indian criminal Justice System even today.

Rationale :

(a) Security and integrity of the Nation

(b) Rising Extremism, radicalism and counter insurgency. (eg: Dreadful CRPF attack in Gadricholi)

(c) Menace of terrorism.

(d) Use of Preventive Detention under Art 22 to interrogate and prevent the potential suspect.

(e) Provision to extend the custody from 6 months to 1 year on review of Advisory Board.

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RTI Act 2006 was a 'Sunshine' act which empowered a citizen to assert its democratic freedom of expression

Case for Precedence over OSA :

(a) Sec 22 of the OSA overrides the information to be presented under RTI for the larger public interest.

(b) Draconian law curbing civil Liberties. (LCI)

(c) obstructs the dispensation of the information and Justice.

(d) sec 8 of RTI : SC said precedence over OSA under larger public Interest.

RTI can be called a 'weapon without ammunition' – 2nd ARC with presence of the laws such as OSA 1923.

However, limiting the use to 'terrorism related cases' (NCRWC) can be a step forward.

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5. Write a short note on India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework. Highlighting its main principles, examine how its full fledged implementation can improve the existing governance landscape of India.

(150 words) 10

इंडिया एंटरप्राइज आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) फ्रेमवर्क पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए। इसके प्रमुख सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इसका पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन भारत के वर्तमान शासन परिदृश्य को उन्नत बना सकता है।

India Enterprise Architecture aims to provide a governance structure which is full fledged with use of technology, platform and entire institutional framework.

Aim :

- Provide customer-centric public service delievery.
- One-stop platform for all the services
- Integeation of the verticals of timely information, dispensation of service and base infrastructure.
- Business Process Reengineering and leveraging digital technology

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Its implementation has the potential to –

(a) Improve the customer centric governance framework.

(b) Consolidation of the fragmented departments in the institutional framework.

(c) Usage of 5R framework : Reuse, Recognise, Reduce, Reintegrate and Reprise.

In the age of fast digital transformation and proliferation of the technologies such as IR, IOT, Machine Intelligence – speedy, responsive and timely customer service delivery is the goal. based on Kerala Model and Malaysia

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What is the rationale behind having a mandatory 'cooling-off' period for retired civil servants? In light of numerous instances of violation of this provision, do you think there is a need to have a relook at Civil Services Conduct Rules? **(150 words) 10**

सेवानिवृत्त सिविल सेवकों के लिए अनिवार्य 'उपशमन' अवधि होने के पीछे क्या औचित्य है? इस प्रावधान के उल्लंघन के कई दृष्टांतों के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली पर पुनर्विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Civil Services under A.312 are the 'Steel frame of Indian Democracy'

Rationale for 'cooling off':

- Reduced political interference
- No conflict of Interest (Admin and executive posts)
- Integrity of the services.
- Transparent functioning of the administrative Justice System.

Recent, cases of the appointment of the civil servants to various lucrative posts highlight the conurn

- 'Pre-retirement Judgements based on the post-retirement benefits'
- Partisan Role of the Permanent Executive.

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- Fear of committed Bureaucracy
- Politician - Bureaucrat - Corporte Nexus.
- Influencing decisions based on Biased approached thereby negating the political neutrality.

Hence, we can say that there is need of strengthening of the CCS Rules

- Mandatory cooling off period for the 2 years (suggested by 2nd ARC)
- Clear guidelines and comprehensive law outlining the criteria.
- Principles of appointment and names to be published online through a selection cum search committee (Surendra Nath committee, HOTA committee suggestion)

The 8 principles of NOLAN committee need to be balanced with the personal growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the key features of POSHAN Abhiyan, explain how it is an improvement over previous interventions in achieving the goal of malnutrition free India. **(150 words) 10**

पोषण (POSHAN) अभियान की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समझाइए कि यह कुपोषण मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पिछले हस्तक्षेपों की तुलना में कैसे समुन्नत है।

POSHAN Abhiyan by 2022 :

- Decrease the stunting by 25% (current : 31% population)
- Decrease the wasting by 25% (2018 : 38% – Maximum – Global Hunger Report)
- Rate of Anaemia to be reduced by 3%.
- Stunting, Wasting & Malnutrition by 2% each.
- Creation of Health and wellness Centers for Primary Health Care
- Integrating the AASHA, ANM, para-medical staff.
- Provisioning of the common services center for one stop solution
- Usage of the Common Application Software (CAS-ICDS) leveraging technology platform

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Improvement

- Clear cut goals at India with 75 years of independence
- Taking concrete requirements and addressing sector, district and state level deprivations with multi-layued framework.
- Integrating with the Ayushman Bharat encompassing the principle of "Health for All"
- Addressing the root structure - the primary health care - the Alma Alta Declaration

Global Hunger Index ranks India 103rd as one of the worst peeforming, therefore a multistakeholder framework at all levels is needed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlighting the need of generic medicines in India, give an account of the reasons behind their lower availability and adoption. Also, mention some steps taken by the government in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जेनरिक दवाओं की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनकी कम उपलब्धता और स्वीकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

WTO clause of the compulsory Licensing and evergreening of Patents encompasses our major pharmaceutical problems today.

Need
- Disproportinate Burden of diseases health (MMR-130, Under 5 Mortality rate - 38/1000, 38% wasted, 28% stunted and 48% MPI).
- Low per capita Income of less than 1,600 $/day (HDI value -UNDP).

Reasons of Low Availability

(a) Evergreening :- USA dominated. Companies which are reluctant to let go off the patents. SC : minor changes without efficacy donot constitute innovation ('Nexavar case' - Bayers)
- Sec 8 of Indian Patents Act

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(b) FDCs - more than 360 combinations banned by Nilima Srisagar committee

(c) Lack of inclusion in ESMA

(d) R&D investment less than 0.03% in pharma sector

(e) Lack of Awareness and indiscriminate use (eg: Oxytocin drug)

Measures / Way Ahead

(i) comprehensive list of the medicines essential medicines

(ii) Legal policy for the development and promotion of pharma sector

(iii) Robust IPR Regime

(iv) Exports restriction to the Africa and small developing Nations (95% of their supply of Life-saving drugs)

(v) Use Platform of WTO, multi lateral forms to bring down the prices (Eg: NPPA cutting down the stents pricing to half)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Give an account of the challenges that the multilateral rule-based trading system is facing. With special focus on WTO, discuss how these challenges can be addressed effectively. **(150 words) 10**

बहुपक्षीय नियम-आधारित व्यापार प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। WTO पर विशेष बल देते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इन चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Multilateral Rule Based Regimes such as UNCTAD, WTO, UN have been the post WWII bulwark of democratic world order.

challenges
- Transparency & Autonomy
- Vacancy of seats (WTO DSB has 3/7 Judges, one of which is due to retire in 2019)
- Trump's uncertain policies (withdrawl from UNESCO, Paris pact, threaten to leave WTO)
- Lack of Consensus between grouping (N-S divide)
- Rise of alternative eastern institutions (BRICS NDB)
- Rise of 'revisionist china' and the preponderant USA 'trade-war'

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→ Failure of the DOHA Talks.

Measures to Address

- Appointment of the Judges to DSB, USA unblocking the process.
- South-South cooperation.
- India to act as a bridge to strengthen the East-West divide over trade disruptions.
- Peaceful cooperation and settlement of the issue, use of multilateral forums (BRICS, G20, G8) ASEAN
- Inclusion of the TRIPS effective spirit and e-commerce rules which regulate the economy worldwide.
- Strengthening resolve to close CCIT and fight global challenge of climate change, non-state Actors.

Thus, Recognition of special and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) with developing world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Highlight the major impediments affecting India-US trade relations. What possible consequences can the recent withdrawal of Generalized System of Preference (GSP) have on India-US trade relations? **(150 words) 10**

भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख अवरोधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, अधिमानता की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली (जनरलाईज्ड सिस्टम ऑफ़ प्रेफेरेंस: GSP) की समाप्ति से भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों पर क्या संभावित प्रभाव पड़ सकता है?

India-US relations have passed from 'estranged democracies' to the 'indispensable partners'.

Major impediments are :-

(i) Economic → Adverse Balance of trade in favour of India ($26 Bn).
→ Restrictive non-tariff barriers.
→ Export restrictions and domestic content requirements to boost nascent solar industry.
→ IPR issues (sec. 9 Patent Act)
→ Compulsory Licensing (sec. 87)

(ii) Political • Relations with Iran (Third largest importer of oil)
→ Chabbahar port.
→ Proximities with Russia (S-400 Trimuf deal) → CAATSA

(iii) Defense → Trade stagnated to $20Bn
→ Civil Nuclear Liability Act

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→ Investment (New BIT of India - enterprise model).

GSP was I proposed in UNCTAD 1976 system where the developed countries provide non-reciprocal (WTO) trade benefits to developing countries.

Trump's transactionalism withdrew subsidy on worth $240Mn products of India whose impact can be -

(a) India putting retaliatory tariffs (eg: Steel and Aluminium)

(b) Losing the domestic - small industries share - worst affected.

(c) Increased avenues of geostrategic cooperation with other countries example China, RCEP and Russia, Japan given US's uncertainity

(d) Trump considering withdrawl of exception under CAATSA.

Thus, India needs to balance itself deftly in the changing world order.

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11. In a democratic setup, it is imperative that independence be balanced with accountability. Discuss in the context of judiciary in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि स्वतंत्रता को जवाबदेही के साथ संतुलित किया जाए। भारत में न्यायपालिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Judicial Independence forms the part of Basic Structure of our constitution. A.50 provides for the seperation of powers between three organs and a system of checks and Balances.

Independence of Judiciary :

(i) Appointment : III Judges case SC clarified that the collegium system ensures removal of undue executive interference.

(ii) Finances : The expenditure is charged on the consolidated fund of India not subject to vote in the Parliament.

(iii) Integrated system of Judiciary which enforces single set of Laws

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all over the country.

(iv) Judicial Review : A.32 and A 226 ensures the independent interpretation and legal enforcement of the Law.

However, this independence must be supplemented with mechanisms of Accountability in the light of cases such as :

(a) Sexual Harassment Allegations
(b) opaque appointment processes
(c) Master of roster controversy
(d) Conference of the four seniormost Judges.
(e) Suppression of freedom of expression under the Contempt of Court Acts with Journalists (Meghalaya)
(f) Justice Karnan Controversy.

Various reforms have been taken to ensure the accountability such as :-

(a) In-house mechanism :

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Indira Jaisingh case ensuring the disclosure of assets and information.

(b) Live proceedings of SC Judgement

(c) MOP to ensure transparent appointment

(d) publishing of the names online

(e) National Judicial Data Grid

Steps to ensure further Accountability

(i) E.S 2018-19 calls for Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill.
- ↳ Oversights committee
- ↳ Complaints investigation Panel.

(ii) RTI and Judiciary as recommended by Second ARC.

(iii) Ensuring the Banglore principles of the conduct.

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12. Despite various strengths, there are certain weaknesses in the existing structure of departments of the government which render the system slow and cumbersome. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**

विभिन्न गुणों के बावजूद, सरकार के विभागों की वर्तमान संरचना में कुछ दुर्बलताएं विद्यमान हैं जो व्यवस्था को धीमा और बोझिल बना देती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

- Structure of the Departments of Government is marred with various problems of —
  - (a) Compartmentalisation of the functions.
  - (b) Multi tied and overlapping functions.
  - (c) Red-Tapism
  - (d) Cascading of the roles
  - (e) Intermediaries.
  - (f) Corruption and the Babu culture.
  - (g) Nexus of the Bureaucrats-Corporates.
  - (h) Rigid division of the functions.

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Despite these weaknesses, various strength such as

(a) strong institutional framework.

(b) Division of work (2nd ARC). functions clearly outlined.

(c) Hierarchical chain of the command.

Steps to Improve

(a) Leveraging the technology -

- Digital Technology and ICT.

ex: PRAGATI – monitoring the programmes.

(b) Prevention of the Corruption Act (PCA) amendment making Bribe giving an offense

(c) Business Process Reengineering

(d) UN-Govt Index ranked 2nd 15th in the ~~internet~~ participation Index of the citizens in the governance.

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(e) Training and the capacity Building

(f) Performance linked appraisal

(g) 360 degree framework

(h) MOOCs and training modules ~

Thus, the synchronisation and implementation of above steps can improve efficacy of the governance in our institutional framework.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In the light of criticism surrounding the composition and functioning of Rajya Sabha, do you think it exists merely as a secondary house of the Parliament? **(250 words) 15**

राज्यसभा की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध आलोचना के प्रकाश में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि इसका अस्तित्व केवल संसद के एक द्वितीयक सदन के रूप में है?

Vice President Venkaih Naidu expressed concern over the falling productivity of the Rajya Sabha over the years.

Importance of the Rajya Sabha

(i) Bicameral legislature provides for checks and Balances on the hasty decisions.

(ii) House of elders rightly called, it strengthens the cooperative federalism with state's representation.

(iii) Equal powers with respect to ordinary Bills., constitution Amendment Bills.

(iv) Exclusive powers to create the AIS (A.312) and A.249 - the power to Parliament to legislate over the State List.

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Several instances recently, such as passing of Bills as Money Bills, populist majoritarian policies, disruptions and political horse trading has strengthened the demand to enhance productivity of the II house.

Reasons and Areas of Concern

(a) Decline of Parliament :
PRS data shows passage of 133 Bills in 329 sittings, lowest in the last 2 decades in 16th R. Sabha (2014-19)

(b) frequent disruptions, lack of discussion, deliberations, usage of Parliamentary Standing committees, Guillotine

(c) Money-Bill Route to bypass the Rajya Sabha Scrutiny (eg. Aadhar)

(d) Political Vendatta to stop the incumbent party from working properly.

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Steps to be taken :

(a) Passage of Rajya Sabha (Enhancement of the productivity) Bill 2018.

(b) 2nd ARC suggests the use of Anti-Defection Law to be made stringent limiting to No Confidence Motion.

(c) NCRWC : recommends the principle of ~~one~~ equal seats per state as practised under USA

(d) Strengthening cooperative federalism and direct elections to Rajya Sabha suggested by NCRWC.

Thus, Rajya Sabha isn't just a dilatory chamber like Vidhan Parishad and needs to be strengthened for working of our Democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Despite legislative changes with respect to funding of political parties in recent years, many challenges still exist with regards to transparency in electoral funding. Discuss. Can state funding of elections help in addressing these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में राजनीतिक दलों के वित्त-पोषण के संबंध में विधायी परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, चुनावी वित्त-पोषण में पारदर्शिता संबंधी कई चुनौतियां अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राज्य द्वारा चुनावों का वित्त-पोषण इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

Legislative changes in the political funding:

(a) Finance Bill 2017 amended four laws eg: Companies Act : to remove the cap of 7.5% net profit over three years.

Income Tax Act - exemption to disclosure

RBI Act - to oversee the political donations from foreign companies.

FCRA - allowed the foreign funding to political parties.

(b) Electoral Bonds scheme (EBS) - aiming to curb Black money, transparency through KYC-compliant accounts in 15-days with value above 2,000 cash

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Challenges existing :

(a) Anonymity and opacity of the electoral Bonds scheme donors.

(b) ADR survey : 95% donations under EBS to the incumbent party.

(c) Non-disclosure of the expenses under the Act 4 of RTI.

(d) Removal of the donation list under the RPA 1951 annual report to ECI.

(e) Unchecked foreign funding and foreign interference. (Example : Muller's Report in USA)

(f) Corporatisation of elections and Quid pro Quo.

Steps to be taken → Bringing pol. parties under RTI. (CIC 2013 - Subhash Chandra Garg committee)

→ SC recently ordered disclosure of the financial details in sealed cover to ECI.

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→ Income Tax Scrutiny.
→ Publish in public Domain
→ State funding of Elections

- Suggested by LCI, Indrajit Sen Gupta committee for the Parliamentary and state elections.

Arguments

For	Against
• Uniformity in expenses.	• Public exchequer unwise use given socio-economic problems of poverty, etc
• Governance – reduced policy paralysis	• Favour to the incumbent party
• Transparency & less corporate interference.	• Lack of Accountability
	• Impractical – Dissolution of the current legislatures.

Although, a good idea it needs a high level committee deliberation as suggested by LCI before implementation.

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15. Successful and long-lasting urban transformation critically depends on reforming the way our cities are governed. In this context, highlight the challenges plaguing urban governance in India and suggest some strategies to overcome those challenges. **(250 words) 15**

सफल और चिरस्थायी शहरी रूपांतरण मुख्यतया, हमारे शहरों को शासित करने के तरीके में सुधार पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी शासन को दुष्प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

NSSO and Census 2011 highlights 31.7% of the urbanised population in India which is expected to double itself by 2050.

Thus, there is an urgent need to overcome the challenges that plague urban Governance today :-

(i) Slums : Urban agglomerations and the metropolitan cities offering the pull factors of Jobs, living standard tend to push rural people to settle on the peripheries.

Deplorable conditions of water, sunlight, basic hygiene. and the ripple effect it has on the peripheral

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areas. Eg: Dharavi in Mumbai

(ii) Employment (Economic):

PLFS this year stipulates an all time high 6.5% unemployment rate.

(iii) Transport / Urban Mobility:

Congestion, road related deaths (Min. of Road - 60,000 over last 5 years)

(iv) De-industrialisation in rural sector - specially in the primary activities such as Agriculture (Farmer's Suicide - 1 Lakh forty thousand over last decade) - NSSO.

(v) Institutional Constraints:

Poor public service delievery, Lack of a citizen's charter, timely response, financial constraints.

(vi) Technological Awareness -

Lack of education in the fast changing digital era of AI, IOT.

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Strategies :-

(a) Innovative Land Use Instruments Land Leasing, planning.

(b) Devolution of funds to III tier of the government (Kerala Model)

(c) A public service delievery Act on the lines of Malaysia Right to Service Act.

(d) Implementation of LARR Act 2013 in true spirit.

(e) Comprehensive Slum Policy and Affordable Housing (PMAY).

(f) Creating digital awareness and capacity Building (PMDISHA).

(g) Performance Linked Appraisal and Business Process Reengineering in the Departments.

(h) Multi Modal Mobility Scheme complementing the Smart electric charing infrastructure are few steps ahead.

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16. Explain the role that SHGs play in poverty alleviation in India. Highlighting the shortcomings of the SHG-Bank Linkage programme, give some suggestions to improve its performance. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन में SHGs द्वारा निभाई जा रही भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। SHG-बैंक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम की कमियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके निष्पादन में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

SHGs are the voluntary associations of the like minded people with the goal of the financial inclusion and credit uptake of the members.

Significance - Poverty Alleviation

(i) Microfinance Institutions - where only 53% of the population has access to formal credit.

(ii) Alternate to exorbitant money-lender's clutch.

(iii) Promotion to Inclusive Growth, Gender justice and women empowerment.

(iv) MSME sector which benefits the most specially in rural areas.

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Shortcomings of the Bank-SHG Linkage

(i) Lack of the promoters.

(ii) Credit Crunch : stringent PSL Norms.
Rising NPAs.
Credit Penetration Low.

(iii) Structural Constraints : Absence of the Bank Branches (CSDS Study: No Bank within 5kms in various districts of M.P.)
Banking infrastructure, correspondents.

(iii) Restricted Social mobility of the women.

(iv) collateral free Loans to the SHGs which impacts the credit structure in the next cycle (MUDRA Loans : danger of default - crisis mentioned by Raghuram Rajan)

(v) Lack of the Viable small scale Businesses with short cycle of 1-2 years hampers the payback.

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Suggestions

(a) Malegoan committee suggested to fix the interest rates cap to 25%.

(b) Increase the Banking outreach through Mobile Correspondents.

(c) Use of technology to transfer the hassle free loans.

(d) Usage of 1.5 Lakhs Post office infrastructure under Post offices Modernisation Scheme.

(e) Concessional Loans and Interest Subvention to women on timely payment of the dues.

NABARD's SHG-Bank Linkage programe inspired from Md. Yunus father of Microfinance coupled with democratic decentralisation has potential to transform our robust Rural Economy.

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17. Despite initiatives taken by the government in recent years to address the challenges of the Indian higher education system, many reforms are still required to improve its quality and enhance its relevance. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विगत वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों के बावजूद, इसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और इसकी प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने हेतु अभी भी कई सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Higher Education is the bedrock of the productive social capital. It is a means to leverage our Demographic dividend attaining a robust two-digit economic growth.

However, it is marred with following challenges

(i) MHRD - GER still hangs at 25.7% in higher educational institutions.

(ii) Institutional Autonomy :
Aspects of the cirriculum, infrastructure, provide bottlenecks with multiple regulators - UGC, MHRD, etc.

(iii) Quality of Education :
Study by McKinsey shows that

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

only 5% of the passouts form part of employable workforce.

(iv) Proliferation of Universities :

NITI@75 shows more than 5,800 colleges and universities present.

(v) Accredation and Framework Issues :

AICTE, UGC follows stringent guidelines which half of universities don't pass.

Steps Taken By Govt

- Institutes of Imminence (10 universities – to be under top 200 Times Global Ranking)
- Creation of HEFA addressing financial mobilisation of 1,00,000 crores over 5 years.
- SHREYAS apprentice scheme "earn while you learn"
- Replacing UGC with HECI Bill 2018.

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- Aims to increase R&D to 1% of GDP (current 0.8% stagnated) - Israel 4% of the spending
- NAAC of India - accredation framework.

Reforms further to be taken

(i) Investment in the research and analysis (1-2% of GDP)

(ii) Quality of Teachers Education - NITI @75
- Performance Appraisal.
- Electronic records Management.
- Continuous Evaluation framework. (CCE).

(iii) Improved usage of MOOCs and Scholarships.

(iv) Graded Autonomy to the Institutions as suggested by TSR Subramaniam committee.

The National Higher Education Policy with public Investment of 6% of GDP can be a right step in the direction following China Model.

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18. Giving an account of the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mention the challenges that it faces in achieving its target. How can the implementation of the programme be fast-tracked? **(250 words) 15**

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इस योजना के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को किस प्रकार त्वरित किया जा सकता है?

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna is the flagship scheme of the Govt to ensure the dream of Affordable Housing to the most vulnerable section.

Significance and Progress :

- Aims to construct 1.5 crores houses by 2022 'Housing for All'
  By March 2019, it has completed 80% of its target in PMAY-G
- Components such as Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS), Partnership Framework Model, formed the highest receipients as per ES-2018-19.

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Challenges :

(a) Housing Infrastructure requires capital Investment of more than 45,000 crores envisaged under the scheme.

(b) Lack of PPP in the sector (only 8%) projects.

(c) Stagnation in the demand and absence of a Model Leasing / Rent Law for the consumers.

(d) Failure of the Slum Rehabilitation Policy.

(e) Quality of the Houses formed and ROI (Return on the investment)

(f) Credit structure for the rural poor (1.5 Lakhs - LIG) MIGs too less.

Steps to Implement In Fast track mode :-

(a) Monitoring and Appraisal through PRAGATI platform.

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(b) Provising of the loans and the credit to the most vulnerable under LIG - strengthening the Bank Linkage.

(c) Ensuring the PPP models in innovating investment regimes following Hybrid Models

(d) Using Technology to penetrate into the consumer requirements on the ground, listing and taking appropriate demand-management measures.

Art 46 and SDG 4, 5, 6, 11 are the goals which envision a safe, resilient and sustainable living standard for the All. and our policy must follow same guiding principles.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Island nations of the Indian Ocean hold immense strategic value in shaping the geopolitical contours of the region and ensuring maritime security of India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर के द्वीपीय राष्ट्र इस क्षेत्र की भू-राजनीतिक रूप-रेखा को आकार देने और भारत की समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में अत्यधिक रणनीतिक महत्व रखते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's goal of the 'SAGAR' (Security and Growth for All) is incomplete without involving SIDS (small Island Developing States) and Island states.

Strategic value of these Nations can be outlined as follows :-

(a) Growing influence of the Indian ocean in world order as 'center of economic gravity shifts from Atlantic to Indian Ocean'

(b) Understood in the backdrop of rising China and prospects of an 'Asian Century' - OBOR project.

(c) Various avenues of the political participation in multilateral and regional forums -

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- IONS (Indian Ocean Naval Symposium)
- IORA (Indian ocean Rim Association)
- BIMSTEC, etc.

Ex:
(d) Maldives closest neighbour of Indian subcontinent.

Strategic
- Defence exports
- Operation Cactus to avert coup.
- Dhruva Helicopters.
- Indian Navy stationing.

economic
Trade: 11$ Bn.
- Securing SLOCs.
- Counter-terrorism and anti-piracy

Recently, PM visited on appointment of the new President.

(e) Similarly, Srilanka, Seychelles the Leader of the small Island Nations.

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Constraints

(a) Heavy Chinese Investment ("debt-trap diplomacy") – eg: Malaysian President calling it neo-imperialism

(b) US-China trade war.

(c) Security of the sea lanes of communication (UNCLOS)

(d) Political Instability (Coups) and domestic factors.

(e) Rising menace of the radicalization (New Zealand – Christchurch call of Action) ISIS in the region

(f) China overcoming the Malacca dilemma.

Thus, India needs to rebalance itself using multilateral groupings such as QUAD, initiatives such ARIA with USA to ensure its economic clout and safety and the goal of 'Net Security Provider' in the region.

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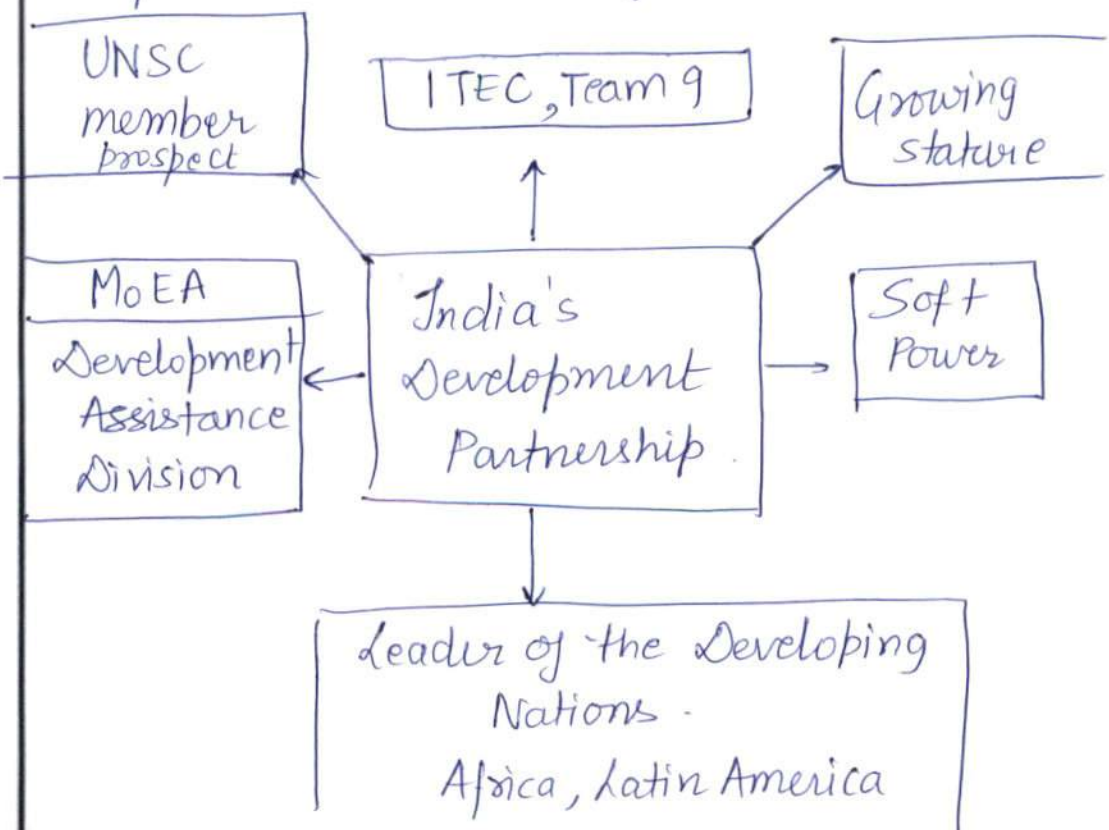
20. Development assistance, a key instrument in India's foreign policy, has seen a considerable expansion in the past few years both in its scope and reach. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय विदेश नीति के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में 'विकास सहायता' के दायरे और पहुँच दोनों में विगत कुछ वर्षों में काफ़ी विस्तार देखा गया है। सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India's growing economic clout, strategic value and a key player in global world affairs necessiates its transition from an aid receiver to a Development Assistance Provider

It has seen considerable expansion over the years.



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MoEA highlights more than 4.2 Bn $ aid given to the developing countries over last five years.

Various prospects and examples are enlisted as follows :-

(a) Bhutan receives 63% of the total aid with our treaty of friendship

(b) Seychelles been promised a LOC of 200 Mn $ during the recent PM's visit.

(c) Africa has been the biggest beneficiary as against the Chinese "exploitative and debt ridden" model. India provides
- ↳ military aid.
- ↳ Cultural (Yoga, Project Mausam).
- ↳ LOC of $2 Bn over next three years
- ↳ Joint exploration of the copper, and Gold mines

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↳ Educational programmes and training such as ITEC, PAN e-African Network, TEAM-9, etc

(d) Afghanistan with building of people to people connect, SALMA friendship dam, Parliament Building Training, etc.

India's cultural heritage principles of 'Cosmopolitanism' and Vasudev kutumbakam can be the utilising factor to use the soft power in the changing global economic scenario.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	Vishakha Yadav		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	295520
Center	Karol Bagh.	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Independent Fiscal Council would oversee
- → Budgetary and Non-Budgetary Allocations.
- → Fiscal Health - Deficits of the Govt.
- → Accountability to the Parliament
- → Keep a tab on the overall expenditure framework of the Govt.

NITI Ayog has mooted the idea of IFC recently.

Need of an IFC.

→ Transparency of system
- The share of EBR to fund capital projects rose to 60%. (MoFinance)
- Allocation of funds by 15th FC - new parameters creating skepticism in states.
- Removal of plan and non-plan distinction.
- Merging of Railway and General Budget

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Accountability

- FRBM provisions - where fiscal deficit rose to 3.5% (2019) and CAD (2.4%)
- Central sector schemes such as PM-KISAN, Bank recapitalisation, PM-Shram Yogi, etc requires new allocations

other processes

- Low economic growth (slowdown to 5% very recently)
- Demographic dividend (Median age to reach 29 by 2030) - monetising to have productivity led growth
- Need of rationalising of the Central Sector (300) schemes and centrally sponsored (28).
- Rising NPAs and twin deficit problems.

Thus, a transparent, non-partisan check on the budgetary process can be achieved through IFC.

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2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian exports grew at 3.2% on an average in 2015-18 registering a slowdown and weakening competitiveness (Eco Survey 2017-18)

Reasons for the weakening Growth

① Lower manufacturing output growth (IIP : 3.1% growth 2017-18) one of the lowests.

② Tariff Regime : Withdrawal of GSP Benefits affecting $240Mn of exports diredly.

③ Restrictive Trade Policies : Imposing the custdom duties as high as 50% (eg: Automobiles) on the finished parts → leading to Inverted duty Structure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Potential of export as employment

- Employment Intensive sectors such as Textiles, Leather
- MSMEs 40% the exports and 17% of the employment. (UK Sinha committee)
- Favourable to the SMEs and vulnerable sections. (60% of SMEs by SC/STs/OBCs).
- Agri exports → farmer's income security.

Steps to be Taken

- Implementing the newly launched Agri Exports Policy 2018.
- MSMEs: credit uptake, SAMARTH scheme to address Textile sector issues.
- Concluding the BITs and RCEP to leverage the service exports worldwide.
- Invest in skilling and productivity of the sectors
- Favourable GST regime: Treating Zero Tax exports.

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3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.
(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

An expert committee under the K. Rajeshwara Rao formulated the National Mineral Policy 2019.

Features of the Policy

1. Creation of the National Mineral Authority to oversee the mining activities.
2. Creation of the Mining Corridors to enable smooth processing, transportation and supply of the minerals
3. To enhance the mining exploration potential (OEM) from 10% to 20% in next five years by 2022.
4. District Mineral Fund to ensure the sustainable rehabilitation of the displaced persons.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Granting mining activity an industry status.

Policy ensuring sustainable and responsible mining :-

(1) A dedicated authority to oversee a balance between the exploration and the sustainability.

(2) Mining corridors would create employment potential and smooth transitioning.

(3) Rehabilitation of the displaced persons coupled with PMKKY where DMF oversee the welfare operations

(4) Applications such as DEEP, PRAAPTI ensures the timely tracking and real time data ensuring transparency.

Thus, inclusive growth and development has been aimed through above policy. (SDG 11)

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4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

PM JI-VAN Yojna or Jaiv Indhan, Vatavaran Anukool Niryat Yojna aims to address energy security of India through clean and sustainable energy.

Features of the PM-JI-VAN Yojna

① It allows the 2G Ethanol Blending through the biomass and lignocellulostic materials.

② Divides the fuels into Basic (1G) and Advanced (2G, 3G fuels).

③ The sugarcane molasses and baggasse could be used for the cogeneration of the energy in the Biomass plants and waste to energy (WTE) plants

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Vision and Goals of Nat. Policy on Biofuels 2018

- → Aims to push the Ethanol Blending to 20% of the fuel.
- → Categorisation of the feuls (1G, 2G, 3G)
- → Reducing import dependence of India by 30% by 2050
- → clean and sustainable energy
- → Banning the import of the feedstock for the Biofuels abroad

Synergy between the two

- → Reduce the India's import dependence (85% imports abroad - oil & gas)
- → Sustainable, safe and clean energy (SDG 11 Goals)
- → India's INDC to increase renewable energy mix to 40%
- → Utilisation of the wasted excess of total 300MnTonnes foodgrains to produce clean energy.

→ Thus, the energy poverty of India specially rural areas can be addressed.

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5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Zero Budget Natural Farming as conceptualised by Subhash Palishkar has involved the traditional inputs utilisation to decrease the input bill of farmers to approximately Zero.

ZBNF
- Waaphasa (Ploughing)
- Mulching with green manure
- Bijamitra (Natural seeds)
- Jeevmitra (organic composting)
  - No weedicides and pesticides
  - Cowdung, urine

ZBNF Alternative to capital and chemical Intensive agriculture

① No need of the chemicals such as Pesticides, weedicides, fertilizers which harm
- Soil fertility
- Income expenditure
- output and Quality of Grains

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(2) Capital required in the form of machinery, hybrid seeds aren't required. It uses ploughing, natural seeds (against terminator hybrid seeds)

(3) Traditional practicies
- → Cow farming
- → Mixed farming
- → Vedic farming

is widely practised.

(4) Zero or no cost input and the quality and yield are also considerable

way forward

Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Himachal have already pioneered ZBNF
- → reducing farm distress
- → Boosting natural farming
- → Ensuring food security
- → Inclusive Growth of rainfed vulnurable areas
- → A domino effect of the SHG-cooperative farming.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

UK Based NGO Remove Debris launched the I dedicated mission to clean the marine debris in the Great Pacific Garbage. highlighting presence of more 3.5 Mn Tonnes waste generated every year.

Implications on Marine Ecosystem

1. Non-Biodegradable takes 100s of years to decompose.
2. Bioaccumulation in the intestines and Organs of the marine life.
3. Nano-Plastics less than 0.1 microns fare even worse reaching the food chain and marine foodproducts
4. Threat to the Life undersea. blocking photosynthesis and productivity.

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Measures to address the problem

1. Phasing out the single use plastics : As pledged by PM Modi which form 65% of the plastics.
2. International and subnational collaboration : Projects in Japan, UK etc at UNEP platform.
3. Sustainable dumping of the garbage in oceans and water bodies ensuring marine fisheries lives. (Dr Meenakumari Committee)
4. Stringent implementation of the Plastic Waste Rules 2016 with EPR and thickness above 5 microns.

PM Modi achieved UN Champions of the earth award for the initiative. China, India banned imports of plastic waste from developed countries. We need to use 3R framework

Reduce → Reuse → Recycle (circular economy)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Ministry of Environment launched the Bharat Stage Norms taking cognizance of Air Pollution threat globally in 1990s following the Rio Earth Summit 1992. It follows the EU norms and constitutes → the PM 2.5 PM 10 particulate matter composition
→ Sulphur and Nitrogen oxides (NO_2 SO_x content)
→ Release of Hydrocarbons, soot, and CO_2.

BS-I → BS-II → BS III → BS-IV → BS V
↓
BSVI → latest

in consonance with respective EU norms making provisions more stringent in every iteration

Significance of BS VI

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- Reduction of the Sulphur content by 10 times
- Particulate matter PM 2.5 PM 10 causing more than 12000 deaths/year - WHO
- Clean and sustainable environment.
- Justice Saumitra Chaudhary committee highlighted urgency based on WHO report of 14/15 most polluted cities in India.

Challenges → Automobile slowdown. (SIAM report : 13% decrease in vehicles sale)

→ Upgradation of existing ICI (combustion engine to accomodate BS VI compliant engines)

→ The rising thurst on the Electric mobility.

→ Losses due to the unspent stock

→ Early rollout date of 2020 and jumping BS V norms.

→ SDG10 and Art 51 mandates Govt to ensure a "Healthy Life for All". It is a step in that direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? **(150 words) 10**

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Black Holes are the highly dense, compressions in the time and space invisible to humans due to the bending of the gravitational waves.

Recently, the Event Horizon Telescope spotted a black Hole with 8 astrological observatories spread across three continents.

Challenges in Imaging

- Infinite density and compact volume.
- Nothing comes out of the Black Hole, its a perfectly Black Body - Zero emission
- The bending of the Gravitational waves around the corners are difficult to spot.
- use of high frequency precision camera.

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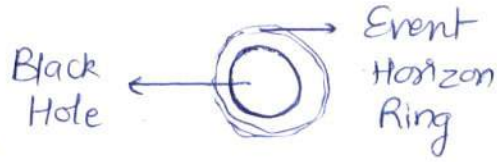
The Event Horizon Telescope overcame those challenges in following ways :-

① It constructed a full image of the Black Hole spotted in the Messier Galaxy through placing of (8) High Altitute Telescopes in Europe, South America (Atacama) and North America.

② The Gravitational waves produced and energy transmitted along the corners was captured to denote the presence of a Black Hole inside (The ring - Event Horizon Ring)

Thus, it opened frontiers for the further research on the concept of Singularity and Einstein's Theory of Relativity.



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9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

Arms Trade Treaty was one of the Bilateral treaty signed by USA and USSR during the cold war rivalry.

Objectives of ATT.
- Reduce the conventional arms race (tactical and non tactical weapons).
- Aim to create a weapon-free secure world.
- Enhance the security through multilateral trust and reducing the cross border flow of arms to terrorists.

Challenges in attaining full potential

① US-Russia new cold war arms race (US pulling out INF, ABM, etc)

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(2) US industrial arms Lobby which forms 55% of global arms trade.

(3) Lax gun Laws under US

(4) Growing unstable security environment worldwide (India procuring Howitzer guns).

Thus, it is the need of the hour to encompass human security best served in a weapon-free world.

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10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure.
(150 words) 10

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Symantec report of the Internet Security highlighted India as third most vulnerable country to cyber attacks.

Threats to Internal Security

Communication Networks

- using communication (electronic, cyber) to spread propaganda, violence, recruitment and destabilisation
- It encompasses a Social Media Monitoring Hub, vigilance and cooperation of the ISPs and MNCs.

Threat to the Networks

- Attacking the network security of a Nation to achieve ulterior motives.
- It requires a robust cyber framework and National Cyber Security and inter agency coordination.

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- The recent Christ Church attacks highlights the use of communication as threat to national security.
- The data breach (Wannacry, petya) etc which d uses phishing, malware, ransomware etc.

Steps taken by the Govt

① Using the technology to secure the data framework (National cyber Security Policy 2018)

② National Communications Policy
- Propel, Secure and connect India - verticals

③ Proposal to create a monitoring hub with global giants such as Google, fb (end to end encryption decoding).

④ National Cyber Coordination Center, NIC-CERT etc to dedicated vigilance.

Thus, above steps are useful for security along with signing of Budapest Convention.

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11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy presented a report on the status of VRE in India recently.

VRE is the renewable energy component that isn't available seamlessly round the clock due to the lack of continuous energy supply.

Importance of VRE

- Energy Security of India
- Ind's INDC goal in the Paris Pact: Increase share of Renewable energy mix to 40%
- Utilising the renewable energy potential of the country (Solar, wind, etc)
- Addressing the energy poverty of the remote districts.

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Challenges

- Lack of the availability (eg: Solar energy - daytime)
- Energy efficiency low: utilisation of only 40-50%.
- Transmission And control Losses (T&C) Losses over the grid supply.
- Concentration of renewable energy within few regions (11 energy rich States).
- Difficulties in the infrastructure availability and integration into the grid.
- Lower voltage and can't be transported to distant regions.

Steps to be taken for the Smooth integration

1. MNRE has recently rolled out a strategy policy paper on the VRE guidelines. This needs to be deliberated effectively.

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(2) Creation of the Green Energy corridors through resource rich states (Eg: Tamil Nadu to Central India)

(3) Utilising the micro grids and off the roof top decentralised energy utilisation.

(4) Intra and Inter state smooth transmission guidelines - Tariff liberalisation for energy procurement.

(5) Using the flexible VRE to integrate the energy mix with the transmission grid (AC current).

(6) Real time tracking and the data inventory and minimizing the T&C losses.

Sustainable and clean energy (SDG 10) is the global need and with these steps India can increase its mix from 26% → 40% (2018)

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12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

'Middle Income Trap' can be defined as the condition where the economy enters into the middle income category but is unable to grow out of it and is trapped within the same bracket due to structural issues.

World Bank.

Reasons behind

- focus on the resource led growth instead of the productivity led growth.
- Absence of the skilled human resources
- Rising of the wages (Labour) and loss of the competitiveness in the economy.

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⊙ Global structural changes – economic slowdown and competition from the low waged countries (Vietnam, Indonesia, etc)

India and the middle Income Trap

① India despite being fastest economic growth (7% avg/annum) is facing Jobless growth (Unemployment – 6.1% all time high – NSSO)

② The per capita income of country has already reached 6000$ approx. but huge disparity – regional and economic inequalities

③ Consumption led economy and is facing slump, slow manufacturing growth (IIP: 3% growth 2018)

④ The technological advances of IOT, AI, Automation requires skilled Labour force
(IndiaSkills Report: only 47% higher education students employable)

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(5) Growing CAD and the lowering export growth (GSP withdrawal)

How can India avoid it

(1) Focus on the skilling (Skill India, SHREYAS, vocational training, NSQF, RPL, etc)

(2) Boost R&D to 2% instead of 0.7% currently (NITI Ayog Ind @ 75)

(3) Focus on the productivity led growth, sunrise employment intensive sectors – Tourism, Textiles, Leather (ES 2017-18)

(4) Boost to MSME (17% employment) specially the nascent/infant ones.

(5) Inclusive Growth (Oxfam Report 73% wealth in 1% population)

Thus, ensuring the export-led growth and taking leverage of Service sector in int platforms (RCEP, etc)

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13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(MPT)

RBI defines the Monetary Policy Transmission as the passing on the effective benefits of the rate cuts (interest rates) to the end customers seamlessly.

Importance of MPT.

- Ensures the credit growth in the economy effectively.
- Increases the consumption demand and Bargaining power of citizens.
- Helps to boost the industrial and manufacturing sector growth.
- Boosts the investors confidence making it attractive for the investments and FDI.
- Domestic consumption gets impacted positively.

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→ Enables Banks to deal with NPA crisis through the credit growth.

Issues in effective MPT

① Reluctance of Banks to pass on the benefits due to
- → Double financial Repression
- → Twin Balance sheet issue (ES 2017-18)

showing poor health of the Banks.

② MCLR system issues as highlighted by Janak Raj Committee and recommending linking of the rates to repo rates.

③ Structural slowdown in the economy with slump in the domestic consumption and credit growth.

④ Sectors such as Power and Infra where most of the NPAs

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are concentrated leading to the Banks poor profitability.

Steps taken by the RBI

1. RBI has linked the MCLR system of the Banks to external lending rate thus, enabling the true reflection of rates based on the economic growth.
2. An Authority to ensure the passage of the rate cuts to the end customer.
3. Mandating and penalising the banks which fail to pass on within a month. (Bibek Debroy committee)

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14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Agriculture Census 2015-16 stated that 65% of the 200Mha of land under the operational holdings is under rainfed ageiculture in India.

Constraints faced

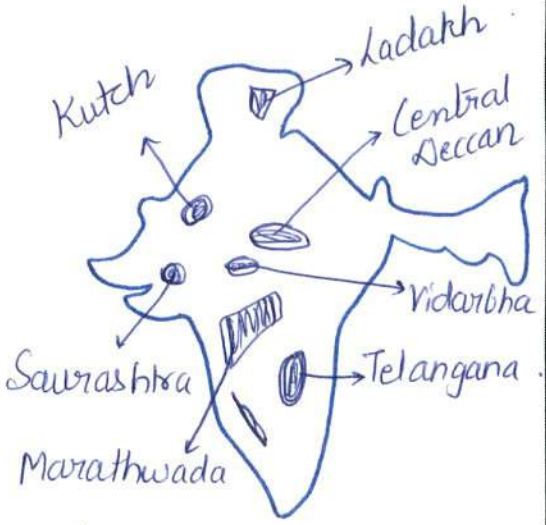

fig: Rainfed Areas prominent

- Irrigation
  Absence of the irrigating water and low IPC and IPU efficiency ranging from 30-38% (NITI Ayog).
- Usage of water demanding crops (Rice, wheat) - lack of the crop

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diversification.

- Awareness of the farmers :→ SHCs and KVKs inaccessibility.
- Affordability of the water resilient quality seeds.
- Forward Linkages and Backward Linkages (Such as hi-tech machinery, tractor penetration is low)
- Monsoon dependent vagaries.
- Lack of the agro climatic regionalisation in crop plantings.
- 40% of the area receiving less than 75cm of rainfall giving low yield / hectare.
- Inefficient marketing extension services and infrastructures.
- Lack of the farm credit due to rising farm loans menace. (NCRB: 8000 suicides in 2015)

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Agronomic practices - Stabilise Agriculture in Rainfed Areas

① Use of the ZBNF - (Bijamitra, Jivamitra, Waaphsa, Mulching) → Subhash Palekhkar.

② Organic farming as practiced in Himachal. [Sikkim I entirely organic state]

③ Cow farming, Vedic farming → Traditional practices with almost Zero inputs costs

④ Agroforestry and community participation with collective farming

⑤ Agro climatic regionalisation use of water resilient crops such as - Coarse grains, or legumes.

India thus can fulfil its SDG 1, 2 ensuring goal of food security as also mandated under Art 40 of Constitution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

Fertilizer subsidy forms the II largest burden on the Govt of which urea includes 85% of the subsidised part. (Eco Survey 2017-18)

Steps taken by Govt.

- Passing a comprehensive Urea Policy targetting the Leakages and misuse.
- Use of the Neem Coated Urea preventing the smuggling for other uses.
- Distributing SHC (Soil Health Cards) to provide proper nutrient uptake to farmers.
- Rationalising of the subsidy Burden in fertilizers (NPK)
- Promoting Micro Irrigation

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techniques requiring less usage of the urea.

Problems still persisting

1. Diversion of the Urea for the agricultural purposes to the non-agricultural industrial processes.
2. Cross Border Smuggling of the Urea creating the artificial slumps and lows in the stock, giving rise to cartelisation.
3. Black Marketing of the urea through Indo Bangladesh border
4. Overuse by farmers to the tune of 10:8:1 instead of the ideal 4:2:1 (NPK)
5. Illicit trade of the subsidised urea leading to the overconsumption.

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Reforms that should be taken

- Educating farmers through the VRCs (Village Resource Centers and the KVKs (Krishi Vigyan Kendras)
- Regulating the cross Border flow of the urea through proper enforcement channels.
- Finding alternatives to less urea consuming crops based on Hydroponics and ageo-climatic regionalisation
- Rationalising the nutrient Subsidy scheme (NBS) further.
- Use of the rising organic farming, ZBNF (Andhra, Himachal) as viable and renumerative sources of income.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) ensures the benefits of a scientific exploration and technological research in an area are passed on to the local and indigenous population under CBD

ABS and Sustainable use

- Ensures the traditional knowledge is in harmony with the technological advantes
- The indigenous people usually follow the Landscape approach and the cultural mode of the conservation (Eg: Bishnoi Tribe of Rajasthan)

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↳ The community participation along with the socio economic development recreates a fine balance and prevents unstoppable regressive exploitation of resources.
(Eg: Ayurveda Knowledge found in the foothills of Himalaya)

Global Mechanisms

↳ Nagoya Protocol : Legally binding under the Convention of the Biodiversity (CBD)

↳ CBD under the Rio earth Summit 1992.

National Mechanism

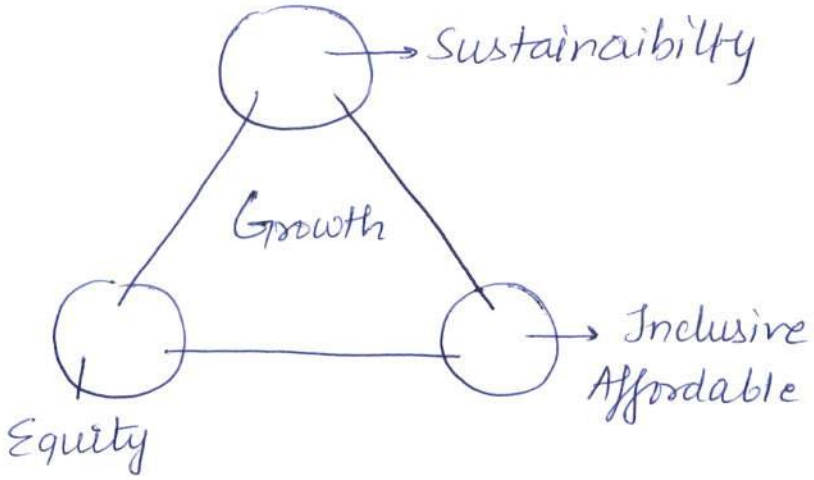
↳ Biodiversity Act mandates the MNCs to share the benefits with the local communities

↳ Forest Conservation Act 1980

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Biodiversity Register.
↳ Tribal rights under the FRA 2006
↳ Biodiversity welfare Committees to oversee the implementation.

Sustainable Environment and economic development need to be in harmony and in line with the UN-SDGs to ensure the inclusive, equitable growth.



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17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

(DRI)

Disaster Resilient Infrastructure endures the operability of the critical infrastructure during the adverse disastrous conditions. It is prominent in the backdrop of the Kerala floods, Chennai floods, cyclone Okhi, Assam floods and numerous other catastrophes which our country faces every year.

Significance of DRI

① WB - 'South Asian Hotspots' report highlights India as the most vulnerable disaster risked area.

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(2) Continuous means of the communication and relief operations during disaster mitigation and relief.
(eg: Satellite Phones, Wireless communication towers)

(3) Supplies of food, materials and human resource support is only possible through a robust infrastructural network.

(4) Reduces the impact, and losses of loves and tangible things.

(5) Ensures the coordination effectively between various departments and institutions seamlessly (NDRF, CRPF, Army, NGOs, SDRF, etc)

Challenges in DRI

- funding : to create robust

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framework and quality hitech infrastructure

- Coastal Zone Regulation : Illegal Encroachment over the lands, bad
- Land use planning
- Clearances from various departments and regulatory hurdles along with Bureaucratic rigidity.
- Absence of the EIA of the projects undertaken (category A and B → recent dilution in the norms)

Ways to mainstream in development paradigm :

- Community participation at every stage (Gram Sabha)
- Proper Land Zoning and use of the equilisation grants to address fiscal deficit
- CSR funds utilisation under PMRF targetting most vulnerable areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data Localisation is the process of storage of the electronic payments or transactional data within the territory of a Nation instead of the storage in the servers outside.

Recently, RBI issued the VISION-2020 document where it highlighted the need of data Localisation under the Payment and Settlements Act.

Significance

① Data as a National/Strategic Asset: With growing technological advancement 'Data is the new oil'. India is expected to house

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2nd largest data repository by 2030.

(2) Economically, TRAI consultation paper highlighted that data processing and analytics could add $2.5 Trn to our economy.

(3) Goal of India to become a KITE economy (Knowledge and Technology economy) requires data processing.

(4) Concerns of the security and data soverignty which is forcing govt to reduce the processing costs. (Cambridge Analytica breach, FB data breach)

(5) Could help in the Evidence Based policy making, better targetting of the issues using various types of Household, Transactional, Survey data. (Economic Survey 2018-19)

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Challenges

1. Huge storage Infrastructure and nascent cloud storage (Meghraj) in India.
2. operation of data in silos may increase security threats (Symantec report : Ind III largest prone country)
3. Threat of the Surveillence and the data privacy
4. Increasing inward-looking policies and spate of protectionism globally.
   (Eg : EU GDPR, Japan, China)

Recently, USA has passed CLOUD Act which allows usage of data by private entities. India also needs to create a balance between monetising data as a financial asset and privacy of an individual.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Money Laundering is the phenomenon of channeling the money through illicit and illegal means for the purpose detrimental to the economy of a Nation (OECD)

- → Hawala Transactions
- → Black market
- → Organised crime
- → Terrorism
- → Wealth Accumulation

It is a socio-economic offence specially for developing countries like India in following ways :—

(1) Detrimental to the economic growth, diversion of the funds which could otherwise be used for the socio-economic welfare policies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Pumping money for the drugs trafficking, human trafficking and other trans-organised crime. (Bangladesh, SEA)

(3) Acc to IMF, India stands to lose more than 2.6% of GDP due to money laundering offences.

(4) Giving rise to parallel underground economy of black marketing.

(5) Potential to turn the demographic dividend to demographic disaster

Measures - Domestic Level

(1) PMLA act - Prevention of Money Laundering under the ED which oversees implementation

(2) FIU-Ind : Intelligence gathering and information sharing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Fugitive Economic offenders Act to prosecute the fleeing offenders above 100 crores and confiscating property.

(4) Prevention of Corruption Act.

(5) Demonetisation, Benami Transactions Act – executive measures

International Level

(1) OECD BEPS (Base Erosion and Profit Sharing)

(2) UN Convention Against Corruption and UN Convention Against trans-organised crime (UNCAC, UNTOC)

(3) DTAA with various countries such as Singapore, cyprus.

(4) Cracking down on shell companies through TIEA (Tax Info exchange Agreement) with countries

(5) FATCA with USA – Tax transparency.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

RAND Corporation in its report highlighted the South Asian Arc of Instability where India is one of most vulnerable countries facing menace of Terrorism and organised crime.

Twin Menace

Terrorism	Organised Crime
• Use of the violence on innocent civilians to instill fear to gain and meet political ends.	• Phenomenon of using money to perform the illegal activities to gain economic advantages.
• Encompasses use of arms,	• Includes the trafficking of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

naked violence, Bombings, hijacking, Lone wolf attacks etc.

- Eg: ISIS attacks on Syria.

humans, drugs, illicit materials transportation throughout a channel

- Eg: Golden triangle and Golden Crescent for drugs

Symbiotic Relationship between two

- The money laundered through the Trans organised crime can be used to propel

Political Instability → eg: LWE-districts.

Terrorism (Cross-Border)
- Bangladesh, North-east insurgents.

Anti-National elements
- Cross-Border Infiltration.

- Drug Trafficking across the Punjab-Rajasthan border forms a major means to finance the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Pakistani insurgents

National security → Money laundered → Trafficking → Organised crime → National security

- The human trade (slaves) women trafficking across the South-east Asia to eastern Africa has close nexus with the ISIS recruitment.

way forward

- Strengthening cross border security architecture - CIBMS
- Greater vigilance and strict law enforcement (PMLA, etc)
- Coordination between agencies and strengthening maritime security
- Early conclusion of CCIT at UN comprehensively.

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	295520
Center	Karol Bagh	Date	7/9/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Give an account of distribution of sugar industry in India. Also, highlight the problems plaguing the sugar sector.

भारत में चीनी उद्योग के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, चीनी क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाली समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Sugarcane is a tropically grown extensive crop in India. Majorly found in Maharashtra, Karnataka, UP, Bihar.

Sugar Industry distribution

① Based on the Webber's Theory of Transportation, a weight losing crop has industry located near to its cultivation.

② North India

Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane. (73rd NSSO)

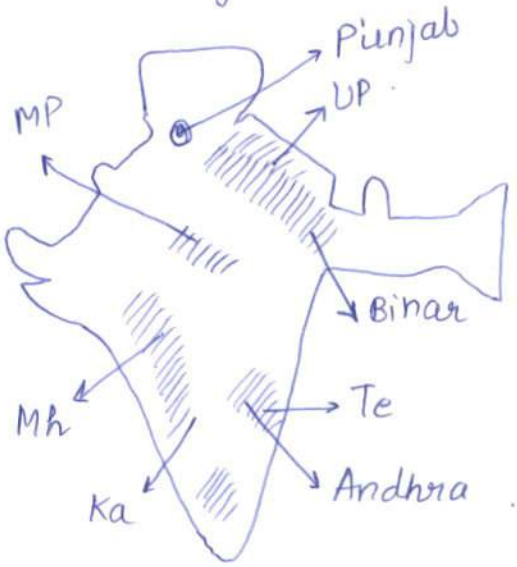

fig: Major Sugarcane producing states

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(3) Bihar, Bengal and parts of western Madhya Pradesh also as it requires 21-27°c tropical climate and 100-150cm of rainfall.

(4) There is cultivation in few areas of Punjab and Haryana owing to the irrigation facilities (ground water)

(5) South India

Sugar industry has witnessed a shift from North to South due to :-

(a) Availability of rains (coastal areas)

(b) The moderating climate - all year cultivation

(c) Presence of FPOs and the cooperatives culture in South leading to large traits of land under cultivation.

(d) Penetration of technology.

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Problems plaguing the sector

1. The arrears and pending payments (debts) of the mill owners towards the farmers.
2. The compulsory Jute Packaging Rules mandating 20% of the sugar packaging (2018).
3. The SAP and FRP on the sugarcane see a wide difference.
4. Govt interference and regulation at all levels.
5. Excise duty on the molasses and 20% export duty on sugar.
6. Decline in area due to competition from local Khandsari and Jaggery.

Rangarajan panel had advised to rationalise cane reservation area and minimum distance area to boost the production

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2. Bamboo has been referred to as green gold for its numerous commercial applications. Discuss the distribution of bamboo in India, and the recent steps taken by the government with regards to this industry.

बाँस को इसके अनगिनत वाणिज्यिक अनुप्रयोगों के कारण हरित सोना (ग्रीन गोल्ड) के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। भारत में बाँस के वितरण और इस उद्योग के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा हाल में उठाए गए कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Bamboo or the green gold is famously called 'poor man's timber' in India with more than 10Mn ha of land under cultivation.

Significance and commercial Applications :-

① Carbon sequestration and great ecological value with only 4-7 years of maturity.

② Forms part of the culture and day to day application of people in N.E in the form of rice cooking, food (edible bamboo)

③ Also used as raw material for construction, and irrigation channels of Bamboo drip irrigation in Meghalaya.

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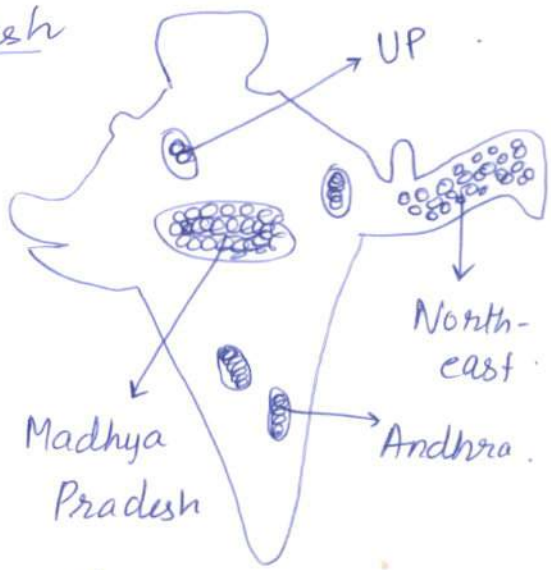
Distribution of Bamboo



① Madhya Pradesh is the largest area under the cultivation

② North-east has the most extensive bamboo culture where Millions of livelihoods depend on the bamboo cultivation.

③ It covers almost 13% of the forested area in India (ISFR 2017)

Steps taken by Govt

① Taxonomically a grass under the FSI classification, GOI amended the Indian Forests Act 1927 to allow felling of the Bamboo in non-forested

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areas to boost the cultivation.

(2) Restructured National Bamboo Mission which aims to support an area based, technologically advanced and input driven approach to boost monoculture plantations of Bamboo.

(3) The funding pattern has been 60:40 for other states and 90:10 for north-east.

(4) Seperate fund allocations in Budget 2018-19 to further give impetus.

India needs to leverage its second largest cultivation with support from international organisations (INBAR). It also holds developmental key for North-east and SDG 1, 7, 11, 13.

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3. Explain the concept of Diastrophism and elaborate on the processes that form part of it.

पटल विरूपण की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसके अंतर्गत सम्मिलित प्रक्रियाओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Diastrophism refers to the processes movements, elevation, subsidence of the earth's crust in response to the convectional endogenic forces operating beneath the crust.

It results into the changes in the earth's crust with PVT (Pressure volume and Temperature) changes and resultant metamorphism in the rocks.

Diastrophism

- Orogenic
  - Mountain building process
- Epeirogenic
  - Continent Building process.
- Earthquakes
  - Plate Tectonics
  - Movement of tectonic plates.

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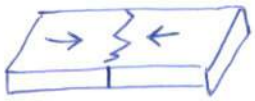
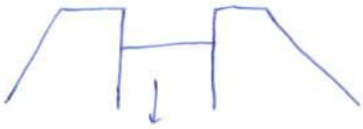
(A) Orogenic forces : Result due to endogenic compressive forces resulting into folding and faulting in the rocks.



folding process.



Subsided flank. → faulting

Folding → refers to the compressive forces operating linear manner resulting into fold mountains (Himalayas, Andes)

Faulting → The tangential stress operating along a weak zone of fault line causing subsistence. (Horst mountains - Vindhaya, Satpura)

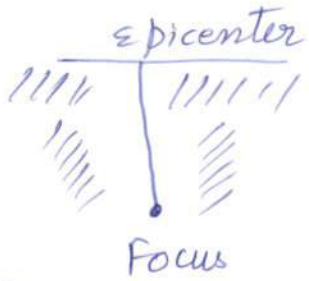
(B) Epeirogenic forces are the radial forces operating along the continental margins

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

that results into the downwarping and upwarping of the crust.
(Western Ghats : downwarped
Eastern Ghats : upwarping)

ⓒ Earthquakes :

Sudden movement along the fault line due to increase in the stresses beyond the rupture strength (H F Reid Hypothesis)



- Tectonic
- Volcanic

ⓓ Plate Tectonics

Horizontal movement of the crustal plates moving over the asthenosphere.

- Continental Plate
- Oceanic Plate
- Partly Continental and oceanic.

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4. Despite continuous incidence of solar energy, earth's average temperature remains almost constant. Explain the reasons behind this. In this regard, discuss the heat budget of earth and enumerate the factors that control the distribution of temperature on earth's surface.

सौर ऊर्जा के अनवरत आपतन के बावजूद, पृथ्वी का औसत तापमान लगभग स्थिर रहता है। इसके पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस संबंध में, पृथ्वी के उष्मा बजट की चर्चा कीजिए और पृथ्वी की सतह पर तापमान के वितरण को नियंत्रित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Earth receives incoming short-length waved (insolation) and radiates back long wave radiations. The difference between the two can be termed as Heat Budget of the earth.

Reasons behind the earth's Constant Average temp.

① There's a redistribution of the surplus heat within the tropics to the polar and temperate Zones.

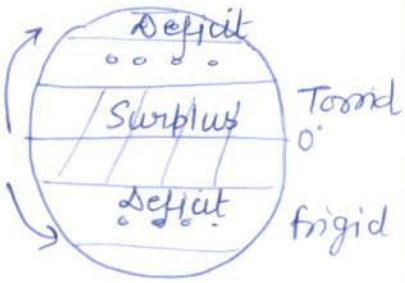

Fig: Thermal heat redistribution on earth.

Thus,

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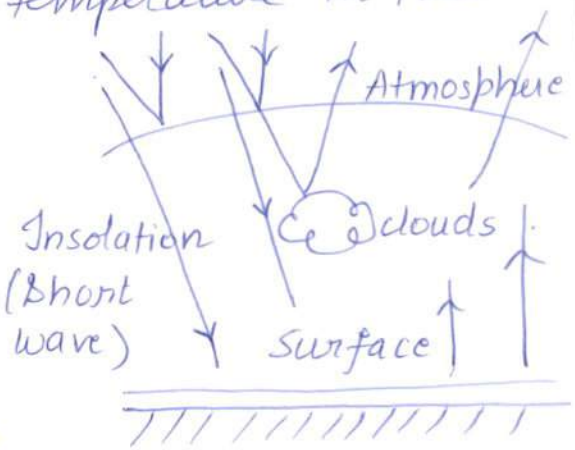
maintaing thermal equilibrium.

(2) Also, the incoming solar radiation is reflected, scattered and absorbed by the earth which results into constant heat budget and temperature in the end.



(3) Processes of conduction, convection and advection (horizontal transfer of heat) coupled with albedo over ice surface helps in neutralising the heat budget.

Factors controlling distribution of the temperature

(1) Latitude : The axial orientation and inclination at 66½°

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affects the insolation at various latitudes

(2) Altitude : The elevated terrestrial land is records lower temperature than sea level.

(3) Moderating influence of the coastal areas near oceans and seas

(4) Air masses and the ocean current (warm and cold) also influence. Eg: London port is warm and navigable even is summers due to NAD current

(5) Temperature : Isotherms tend to deviate north in winters and south in summers depicting differences in the temperature distribution.

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5. Explain the concept of Biogeochemical cycles and their significance in the functioning of ecosystems. What are the challenges that they face because of anthropogenic factors?

जैव रासायनिक चक्रण की अवधारणा और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की कार्यशीलता में उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। मानवजनित कारकों के कारण उन्हें किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?

The nutrient flow on the earth is sustained through a cyclic balance of the chemicals compounds absorbed, returned and decomposed by organisms. This process is called a biogeochemical cycle.

Significance in ecosystem

1. Maintain the cyclical flow of the nutrients sustaining the ecological balance
2. Also helps in maintaining the heat budget of the earth by returning the energy absorbed for the formulation of compounds (photosynthesis)
3. The hydrological cycle enables the evapotranspiration of H_2O

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which supports the rains on earth and sustaining the life.

(4) Carbon cycle the basic element in all living organisms is utilised to form carbohydrates a source of energy.

(5) Nitrogen cycle helps in the nitrogen fixation and circulation of Nitrogen in atmosphere through denitrification.

(6) There are mineral cycles such as phosphorus, sulphur, oxygen which replenish and utilise the mauro-nutrient circulation in ecosystem.

Anthropogenic challenges faced are

(1) The surface run off from the agricultural fields containing harmful chemicals disturb.

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the natural process of oxidation and respiration.

(2) Deforestation is the major issue which impairs the gaseous and sedimentary cycles resulting into land degradation.

(3) fossil fuel based power generation interfers with the climatic processes to increase the warming of earth unsually (0.5°C above pre-industrial levels already - IPCC special report 2018).

(4) The Blind pursuit of the economic growth coupled with uncontrolled expansion of urbanisation has put pressure on the resources.

Thus, sustainable development is the need of the hour.

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6. Which are the major iron ore producing regions in the world? With examples, discuss the factors that influence the location of Iron and Steel industry.

विश्व में प्रमुख लौह अयस्क उत्पादक क्षेत्र कौन-से हैं? उदाहरणों के साथ, लौह एवं इस्पात उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Iron ore is the sedimentary formations found in the ancient rock systems such as Cuddapah (India). It forms the basic industry (primary) to other industries and requires smelting to produce end products.

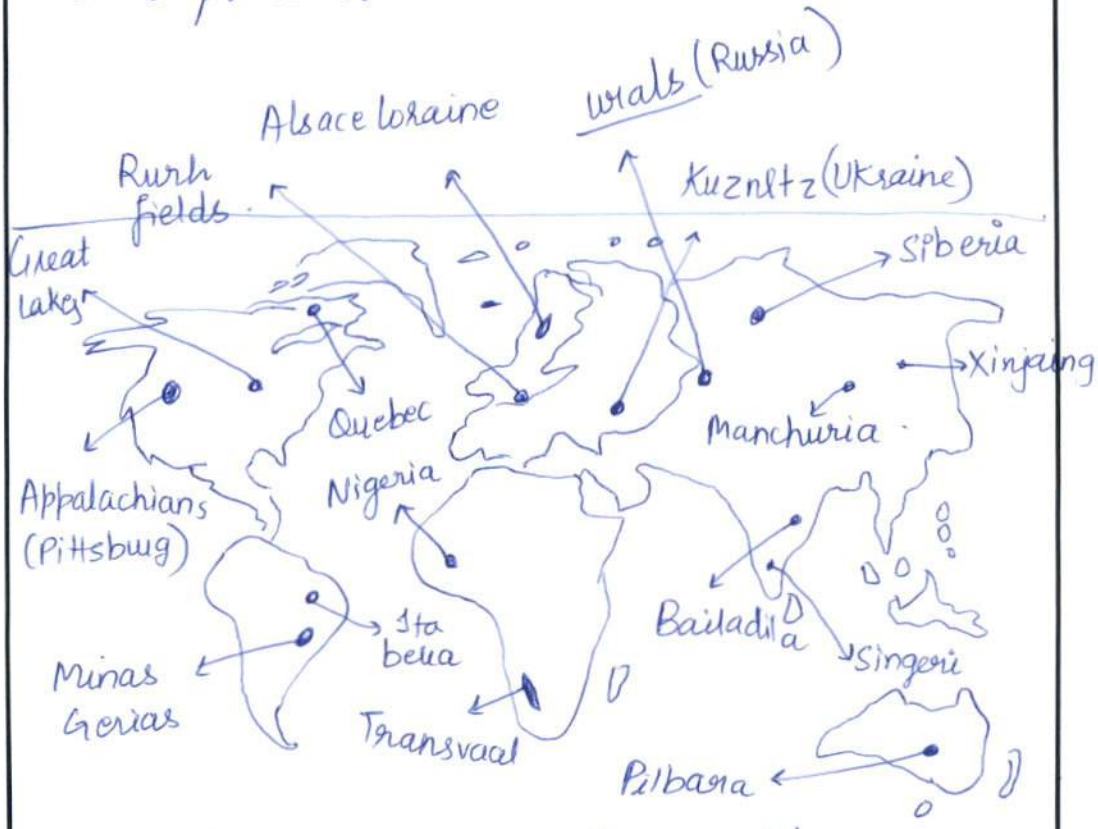

Fig: Iron ore regions in world.

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factors influencing the location are :-

① Raw material availability :
Minerals such as Silicon, coal, manganese, tin, phosphorous, etc are need to form various iron products and also in blast furnace smelting (Brezzmer's converter)

② weightlosing nature of the iron-ore makes it necessary for industry to be located near the fields. (TISCO iron and steel plant near Bailadila mines)
– Webber's theory of transportation

③ Labour availability : Near crowded areas of Bengal, Chottanagpur, Manchuria low cost mining labour.

④ Proximity to markets : Near the coastal areas such as in

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Vishakhapatnam, Japan (Osaka) close to the exim sea trade.

(5) Favourable policy regime :
Greater FDI investment, infrastructural support also enables the location.
Eg: Siang region China, Kochi in India.

(6) Energy Supply : Power plants in the proximity with uninterupted power supply.

GOI has recently undertaken National Mineral Policy to double the mining area potential to 20% from the existing 10% (NITI@75). with the goal to utilise abundant quality iron ores in the country. (Karnataka, M.P, Orissa)

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7. Identify the characteristics of commercial livestock rearing and mark the regions practicing it on a world map. Also, discuss its challenges and opportunities in context of India.

वाणिज्यिक पशुधन पालन की विशेषताओं की पहचान कीजिए और वैश्विक मानचित्र पर इसके व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रों को चिन्हित कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के संदर्भ में इसकी चुनौतियों और अवसरों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Commercial Livestock rearing is the process of animal rearing undertaken to produce the animal produce of the economic value on a large scale.

Ex: Sheep in Western Australia for wool.

Cattle rearing for meat industry in Canada and Europe.

Milk Production in the USA.

Characteristics of Livestock Rearing

1. Extensive agricultural practiced on a large tracts of land.
2. Availability of the nutritious and abundant fora and the fodder (Alfa Alfa grass in Africa, Brazil).

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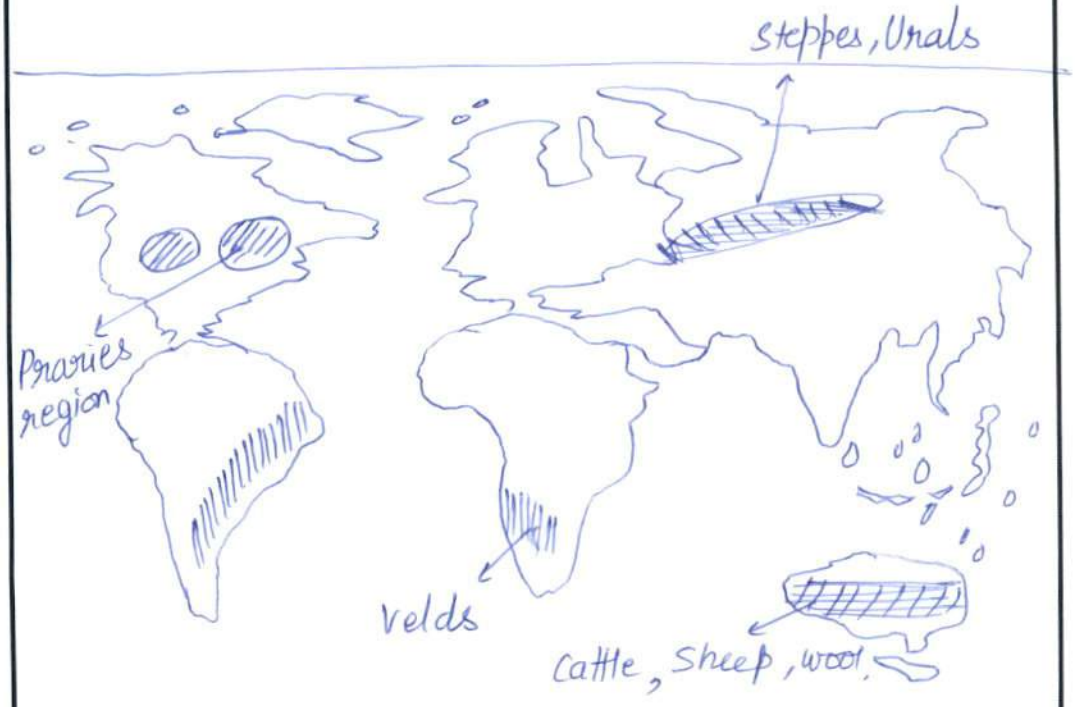
(3) Highly mechanised and usage of advanced technology. (Chillers, culling machines and integrated machinery)

(4) Investment and contractual farming too. FDI investment and rearing to produce economic value.

(5) usually practiced in the temperate regions of the globe.



Commercial Livestock Regions.

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INDIA | Livestock census 2019 = 1.3 Bn population

Challenges
- 64% area under subsistence primitive technology of agri.
- Lack of artificial insemination, genetic improvement tech.
- GHG (methane gas) productions contributions
- Absence of fodder quality
- Diseases - tropical - such as PMD, Diarrhoea, etc
- fragmantation of land holdings (Agri census 2015-16)

Opportunities
- Presence of largest livestock population in the world.
- Increasing penetration of Lab to farm connect through KVKs, VRCs.
- Growing practice of the mixed farming (Crops + livestock).
- Schemes such as National Livestock mission, Bovine Productivity etc.

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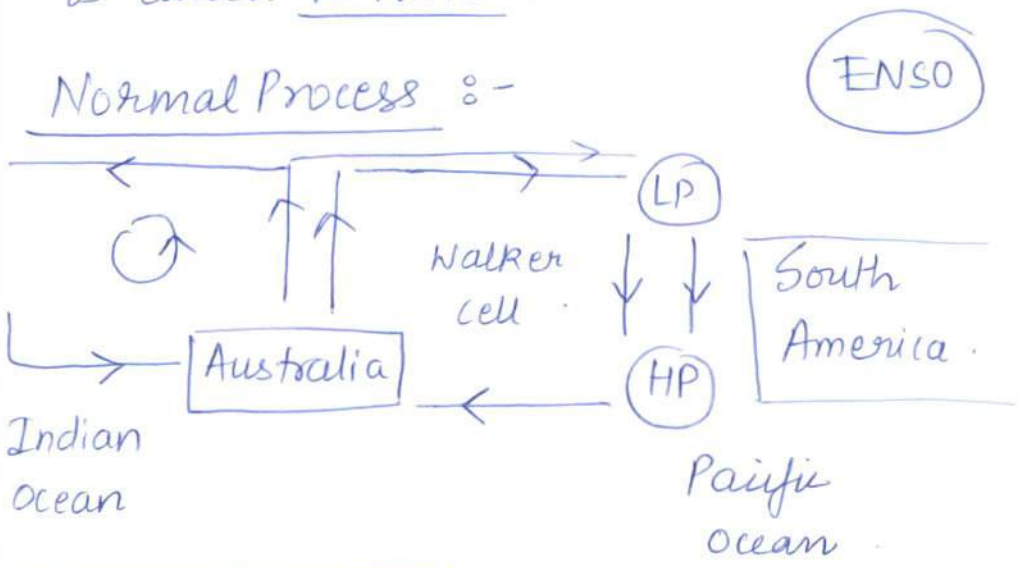
8. Explain the phenomenon of El Nino and La Nina. How do they affect the weather system in various parts of the world?

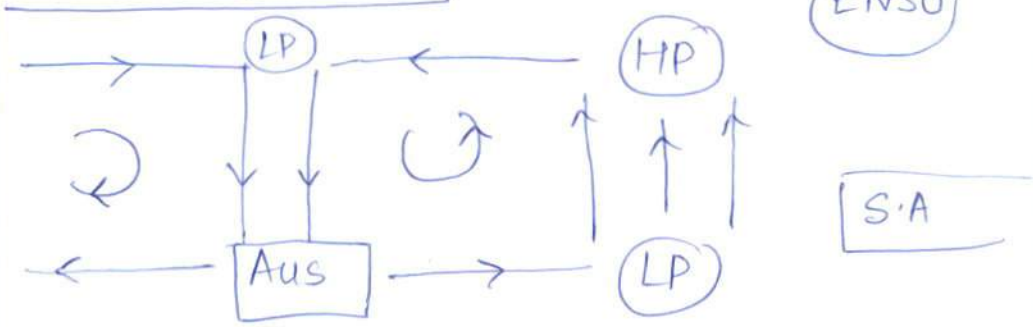
एल नीनो और ला नीना परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। वे विश्व के विभिन्न हिस्सों में मौसम प्रणाली को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं?

The phenomenon of unusual warming of the western Pacific waters along the Peruvian-Chile coast and subsequent cooling of the eastern Indian ocean area is called El-Nino

Normal Process :-



El-nino period



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Effect :

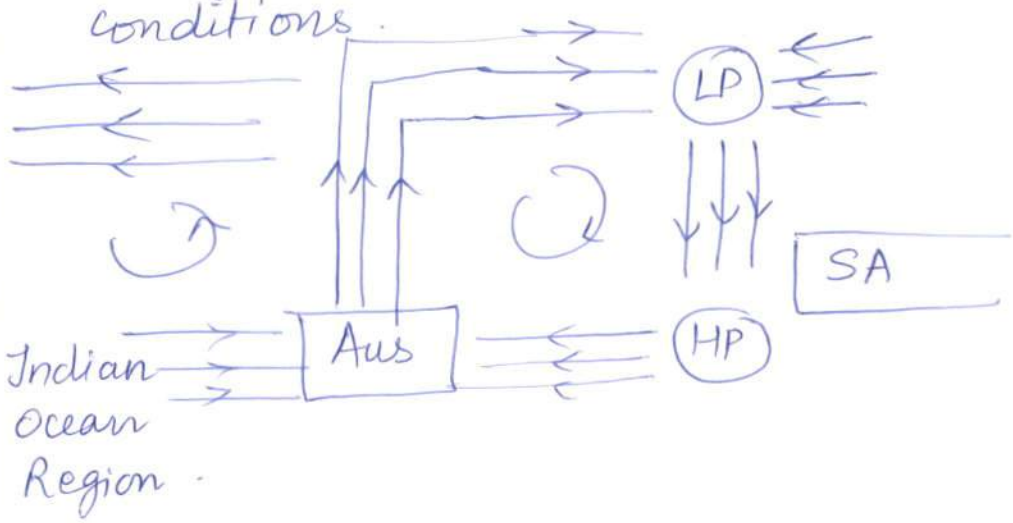
(a) As against normal conditions, the monsoon witnesses a drop in Indian subcontinent

(b) Australian continent high pressure area is created which witnesses droughts.

(c) Indonesia witnesses the forest fires

(d) Decrease in the upwelling along western American coast impacts fishing grounds.

La Lina is the opposite phenomenon where the walker cell gets strengthened in the same conditions.



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Effects are :-

① Augments the wind system to strengthen monsoon and ~~below~~ above average rainfall in Indian subcontinents

② Enhanced fishing along Chile-Peru

③ Rainfall along the Australian and Indonesia.

④ Suppressing of storms and hurricanes in the western Pacific.

⑤ cold winter along California, Alaska and Canda.

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9. What are air masses? Highlight their role in affecting the local climate.

वायु राशियाँ क्या हैं? स्थानीय जलवायु को प्रभावित करने में उनकी भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Airmass is a homogenous horizontal mass of air over a uniform area which has little variations in moisture and temperature

Globally, since the Zones of the earth are diverse, we see the presence of multiple air masses throughout

Example :

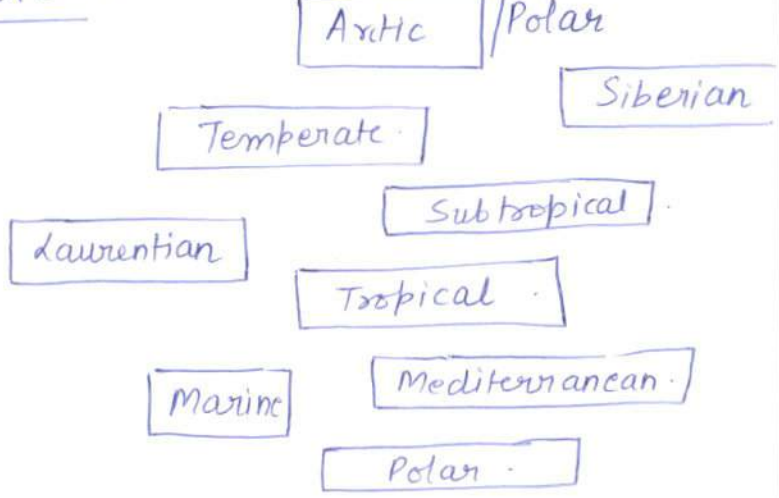

Fig: Spatial presence of air masses on earth.

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Role in the climate change is as following :-

① Convective rainfall localised within an area. Eg: the monsoon airmass which brings seasonal rainfall to Indian subcontinent.

② Moderating effect over an area. Eg: Chinook winds which blow over USA are called 'snow eaters'

③ Laurentian or British marine climate is due to presence of warm airmass due to warm currents that keeps the western coast and ports navigable.

④ Local climate during the frontogensis of two opposing airmasses create conditions for

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rich fishing grounds (Ex: Ogashio, Kuroshio, Peruvian coast current)

(5) Continental air mass such as Siberian creates high pressure, non-habitable polar winds.

(6) Polar masses enable the stable, dry winds to ensure the formation of anti-cyclonic conditions.

(7) The tropical airmasses witness cyclonic conditions (eg: Ockhi along the eastern Odisha coast)

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10. Giving an account of the spatial distribution of different types of forests in India, discuss the economic utility of each of them.

भारत में विभिन्न प्रकार के वनों के स्थानिक वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, इनमें से प्रत्येक की आर्थिक उपयोगिता की चर्चा कीजिए।

India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2017 has highlighted 24.37% of geographical area under tree cover. India aims to increase the same to 33% as per its global commitment and National Forest Policy (1980).

Forests Type.	Spatial Distribution	Economic Utility
(1) Tropical Evergreen and Semi evergreen forests. (>200 cm rainfall)	Western Ghats, Northeastern hills, Andaman and Nicobar.	Timber high quality. species of rosewood, mahagony, white cedar, ebony, etc Tea, rubber and coffee plantations.

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(2) Tropical Decidous forests (70-200 cm) rainfall	Moist in odhisha, Himalayan foothills. Dry in Peninsula Eastern Ghats, Central India.	• Sources of Teak, Sal, shisham, Tendu, neem, amalas, arlewood, etc. • Life patterns shaped on alternate shedding of leaves.
(3) Tropical Thorn forests	Haryana Rajasthan, Gujarat, MP, Deccan (Marathw-ada)	• species of neem, Babool, ber, wild date palm, Khair. → Livelihood to poor (Bidi-Tendu leaves)
(4) Montane forests	Himalayan Hills, North east ranges,	Evergreen broad leaf chestnut, oak.

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	Aravali, Vindhyas, Sholas, Anamalai	Pine, deodar wood species. Rhododendron and silver fir. Transhumance by Bugyals
(5) Littoral and Swamp. (Peaty areas)	The Sunderbans Delta, Kathiawar coast, Chilika Lake Odisha.	Mangroves highly diverse (Sunderi) Trees, high productive value. Salt tolerant euryhaline species, huge diversity

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11. Describing the process of their formation, explain the difference between meanders and braided channels.

विसर्प और गुम्फित नदी की निर्माण प्रक्रिया का वर्णन करते हुए, इनके बीच अंतर की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Himalayan rivers during their drainage patterns in mature and old stages tend to form the meanders and the braided channels.

Meander formation

① A meander is a bend in the river course which has both erosional and depositional features.

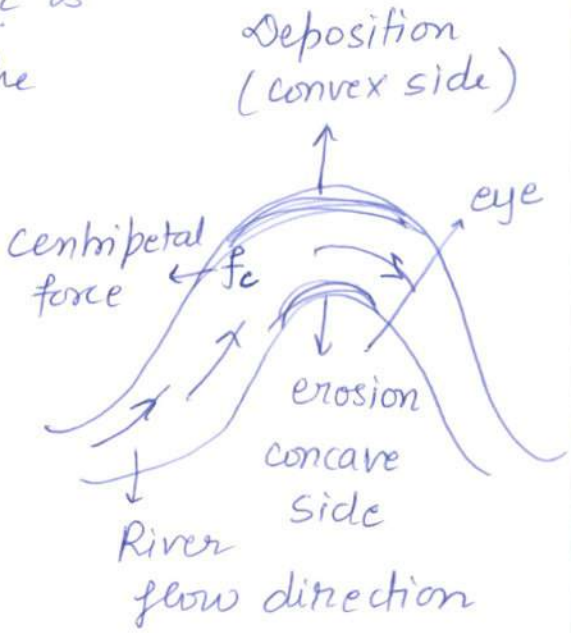

Fig: formation of meanders.

② During middle

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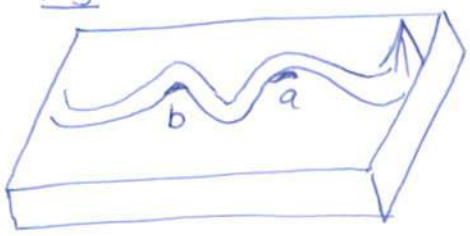
course of the river flow, there is huge meander formations.

Fig: River Basin



② Continued erosion on both sides of the horse-shoe shaped figure can result into the formation of entrenched meanders (recumbent, nappe)

③ These can be symmetric with both sides equal or an assymetric bend.

④ In mature stage of deposition it is drifted away from main stream to form an orbow Lake.

Braided channel - formation

① In gentler river slopes, there

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exists a deposition of coarse materials, alluvium or boulders which the stream carries along its course. Due to this the river diverges into various streams and master streams which look like the ~~den~~ braided pattern or a dendritic form which converge later.

Eg: the Yamuna-Ganga, Indus river system.

(2) A soft underlying rockbed would result into easy braiding of the river channels.

(3) The upstream, youth stage is usually filled with braided patterns with huge eroding capacity.

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12. The consequences of India's megacities producing tonnes of waste are troubling. Elaborate the statement and also discuss the significance of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 in this regard.

भारत के मेगा नगर जो अत्यधिक मात्रा में अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं, के परिणाम चिंताजनक हैं। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और इस संबंध में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

MNRE highlighted the presence of millions tonnes of garbage and municipal solid waste (MSW) generated of which 60-75% is collected and 22-28% is processed in reality in WtE plants.

Consequences of the MSW

1. Increase in the huge landfills heights and dumping (Okhla in Delhi) causing environmental issues.
2. The leachate of the dumping area seeps into the water bodies, grounds and surrounding area causing health problems.
3. Poor hygenic conditions, and foul smell generated.

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(4) The disposal has become a huge challenge with non-segregation of the waste collected.

(5) Landfill capping is largely ineffective and unscientific.

(6) Not all the waste can be processed in waste to energy plants (wte) with huge moisture content and low calorific value.

(7) Presence of the e-waste and toxic waste which harms the animals, birds feeding on it.

Significance of SWM Rules 2016

(1) GOI has initiated instructions to segregate the waste under 3 heads - wet, dry and e-waste to ensure proper processing.

(2) Clear instructions to all stakeholders including EPR

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(Extend Producer Responsibility) to the owner.

③ Involvement of the RWA (Resident Welfare Associations). and civil society.

④ Promotion of Biomining, composting, methanation and pyrolysis.

⑤ Safe treatment of Biomedical and e-wastes.

Art 51 mandates Govt to ensure the protection of environment. A decentralised system of waste collection (Chennai Municipal corporation, Ambikapur Chhatisgarh) along with integration of informal (90%) of the ragpickers in the system is a step ahead (Kasturirangan committee)

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13. List the different flood prone regions in India and identify the reasons behind their frequent flooding. What are the NDMA guidelines for management of floods?

भारत के विभिन्न बाढ़ प्रवण क्षेत्रों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए और उन क्षेत्रों में बार-बार बाढ़ आने के कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। बाढ़ प्रबंधन हेतु NDMA के क्या दिशा-निर्देश हैं?

Floods are the conditions where water level in the bodies breach their normal levels to cause inundation of the land. All 13 major river basins in India are vulnerable to flooding in one form or another

Flood prone Regions and Reasons of the flooding :-

13 major river Basins in India

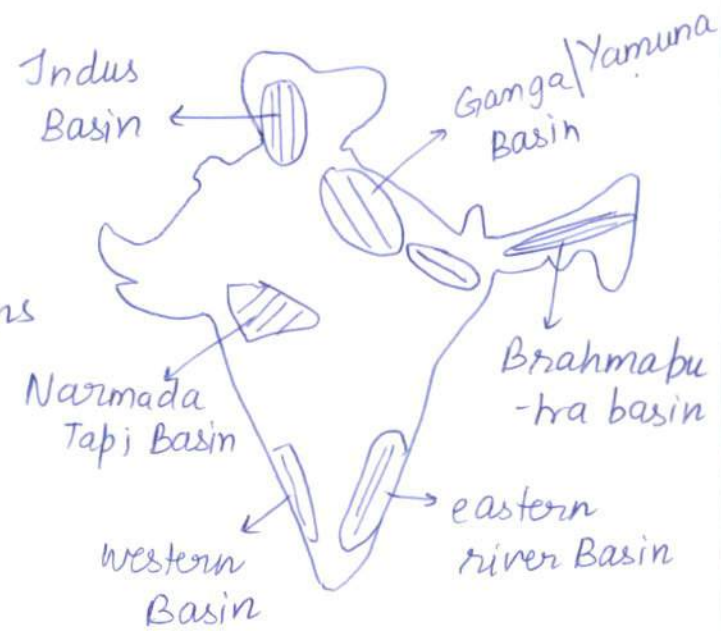

Fig: River Basins India

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① Ganga Basin

ⓐ Glacial Lake outburst floods phenomenon due to melting of ice caps.

ⓑ Decreasing albedo causing melting of glaciers which further affect drainage Basins

ⓒ Frequent river course changes by upstream rivers – siltation, alluvium deposition. Eg: Kosi called 'sorrow of Bihar'.

ⓓ Man made barrages such as Farakkha Barrage

② Brahmaputra Basin

ⓐ Hydroelectric projects affecting the Loktak lake, indundation and loss of 10% of the island (Majuli)

ⓑ Soil erosion and upstream issues of Siang river due to the large multipupose projects by China

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(c) Mismanagement of Basin and dams (floods in Assam)

(3) Peninsular Basins

(a) The western Ghat rivers including the inland / Backwaters of Kerala have siltation and above normal monsoon (57% in Kerala floods)

(b) Dredging and siltation issues.

(c) Dam Reservoir Mismanagement operating above capacity (Idukki dam 142%)

(d) River pollution and encroachment along the coastal areas causing urban floods phenomenon (Eastern Ghats)

(4) Narmada Tapi Basin

(a) old dams (100 years) old facing accumulation of silt.

(b) Improper watershed management along the peripheries.

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14. What are the priorities for action identified under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction? Elaborate how India's National Plan for Disaster Management has tried to integrate Sendai Framework.

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के लिए सेंडाई फ्रेमवर्क के अंतर्गत चिन्हित कार्यवाही हेतु प्राथमिकताएं क्या हैं? सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए कि किस प्रकार आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए भारत की राष्ट्रीय योजना ने सेंडाई फ्रेमवर्क को समाहित करने का प्रयास किया है।

III UN Conference on DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) in Japan proposed Sendai Framework in 2015. It is a successor of the Hyogo Framework (2005-15).

Sendai (2015-30) Priorities
- → Understanding Risk
- → Risk Governance.
- → Capacity Building at all levels
- → Disaster resilience and response building.
- → Targets to reduce the fatalities, losses and critical infrastructure impact
- → A multi Hazard warning System
- → Including DRR in every level of National Developmental agenda.

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India's National Plan on Disaster Management has find congruence with the Sendai framework as follows :-

1. Recently adopted New Delhi Declaration at Asian Ministerial conference on DRR (AMDRR) 2016.
2. NIDM has signed MOU with JNU for COE in disaster risk assessment and management.
3. Priority inculcated by strengthening NDRF and SDRF and ERPs at all levels.
4. Assisting State to meet the policy targets as evident in the Kerala Floods catastrophe.
5. Innovative financing instruments in the form of the Catastrophic Bonds for the ULBs
6. I annual DM exercise in NCR with BIMSTEC group 2017.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Capacity Building with SCO Earthquake preparedness exercise 2019

(8) I Indo-Japan workshop on on DRR.

(9) PM Modi's 10 point agenda under AMCDRR

(10) Strengthening the institutional framework in metropolitan cities for crisis management.

India should thus follow the trinity of for the disaster efficient response

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15. Define the term invasive species and provide examples from flora and fauna in India. What are the threats associated with the expansion of invasive species? In this context also discuss measures to address these threats.

आक्रामक प्रजातियों को परिभाषित कीजिए और भारत में वनस्पति एवं जंतु जगत से उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। आक्रामक प्रजातियों के विस्तार से जुड़े खतरे क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में इन खतरों को दूर करने के उपायों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Invasive species are the organisms which aren't native to an ecosystem and cause harm by competing with indigenous population for resources.

Examples (Flora): Water Hyacinth in the fields of paddy in West Bengal and Kerala.
- Lantana Camara grass.

Fauna:
- African Giant Snail
- Papaya Mealy Bug.
- Pink Bollworm in the Bt-cotton field

Various threats are associated with such species examples:

(1) Threaten the cultivable lands

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such as Kuttanad Below sea farming in Kerala by Water Hyacinth menace colonising the paddy fields.

(2) Transform the soil structure due to allogenity and adaptability.

(3) They've phenotype plasticity ability to develop resilience to the stress thereby reducing the efforts to eradicate them.

(4) They could fastly spread to the entire area depleting the limited natural resources and threat to biodiversity (eg: Kanyili, Ropar wetland)

(5) Monocroppings of cotton, rubber are particularly susceptible leading to economic loss and food insecurity, farm stress.

Steps to address the issue

(1) An updated National Database

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conducing extensive field surveys and risk assessment.

(2) Strengthening the plant quarantine efforts with community participation at all levels.

(3) Collaborating with international platforms such as IUCN to include in the Global database of invasive species

(4) Increase the R&D in ZSI, BSI with allocation of funds.

(5) Strengthening wetland conservation rules (Ramsar convention)

(6) Culling of the invasive animals by State Govt under schedule V of WP Act 1972.

Thus, a multifaceted, dedicated and collaborative effort is needed.

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16. What is Environment Impact Assessment? Identifying the different processes involved in the exercise, highlight the purpose of carrying out this assessment. Further, mention in brief the status of EIA in India.

पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन (EIA) क्या है? इस कवायद में सम्मिलित विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं की पहचान करते हुए, इस मूल्यांकन को पूरा करने के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत में EIA की स्थिति का संक्षेप में उल्लेख कीजिए।

To integrate economic development with sustainability EIA was introduced in 1978 and notifications are issued under Environment (Protection Act) 1986.

Steps in EIA process

Screening (Expert Committee)
↓
Scoping
↓
Collecting Baseline Data
↓
Impact Prediction
↓
Mitigation Measures
EIA report
↓
Public Hearing → Decision Making (EMP) Appraisal
↑
Monitoring Implementation
↑
Mitigation Report
↑
Risk Assessment.

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Purpose of EIA

(a) Primary environmental tool for assessment
(b) study proposals and encourage scientific practices.
(c) Address short, long, small scale effects and mitigation measures.
(d) Involvement of public and strengthening the local self Govt.
(e) Followup and feedback mechanism for sound developmental plan.
(f) Adaption of mitigation strategies in development plan.
(g) To have a cost effective, all-inclusive, environmentally safe and sustainable development. (SDGs and Aichi Targets)

Status of EIA in India

Merits	Demerits
(a) A sound framework under 2006	(a) The composition of the Expert

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amendment.

(b) Decentralised EIA.

- Category A
- B (State)
  - B1
  - B2

A and B1 strict EIA whereas B2 do not require EIA.

(c) Public hearing in 2 languages notification and one month to include suggestions. 120 days for final decision.

Committee is non-transparent

(b) States tend to dilute laws to escape EIA, public scrutiny under B2 category

(c) Public Hearing is the weakest link (eg: Sand mining projects).

(d) Quality of EIA reports aren't up to the mark.

WGEEP By Kasturirangan and Madhav Gadgil have highlighted the need to strengthen ESAs and EIAs to converge the growth, development with SDGs.

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17. Identify and explain the importance of key elements of action in disaster management cycle during the post-disaster phase.

आपदा पश्चात चरण के दौरान आपदा प्रबंधन चक्र में कार्यवाही के प्रमुख तत्वों के महत्व की पहचान और व्याख्या कीजिए।

Disaster Management Cycle under the Sendai Framework is the ongoing process by which all stake-holders (Govt, Business, CSO) plan and reduce the impact of an hazard.

DM Cycle

- Pre-disaster Phase
  - Prevention
  - ↳ Mitigation
  - ↳ Preparedness
- During disaster
  - → Response
  - → Survey assessment
  - → ERPs
- Post disaster
  - → Recovery
  - → Reconstruction
  - → Development.

(A) Pre disaster : It is said that every 1$ spent on the disaster hazard mitigation results into $4 savings in future.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(a) Prevention is to impede the occurence of disaster to save losses.

(b) Mitigation includes reducing physical, economic and social vulnerability of the hazard.

Eg: the Building construction code in Japan for the Earthquakes.

(c) Preparedness : Govt, individuals and communities to respond in an effective manner using ERPs, mock drills.

Eg : The mock drill of a fire incident in a building.

(B) During Disaster

Response : Activating counter-disaster SOP.

- Search and response
- coordination amongst the forces
- Disaster proof telecommunication
- Law and order.

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- fund the activities (PMRF contributions)

(c) Post Disaster

(a) Recovery Plans : Emergency relief, rehabilitation of the victims.

(b) Reconstruction : Adequate provisions of funds and support to restore pre-disaster conditions.

- work on the resilience of the disaster infrastructure (Delhi Conference 2019)
- Disaster reduction measures in the long run following the principle of 'Build Back Better'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Identify the areas affected by and the causes of landslides in India. Mention different steps that need to be taken to mitigate the effects of landslides.

भारत में भूस्खलन से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों और इसके कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। भूस्खलन का प्रभाव कम करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Landslides are caused due to the downward movement of the unconsolidated materials under the influence of gravity downhill slopes.

Areas affected by Landslides

① Global Fatal Landslide Database highlighted South Asia as one of most affected hotspots.

② GSI shows 12.5% of surface under the threat

③ Arunachal Pradesh followed by Sikkim is the most

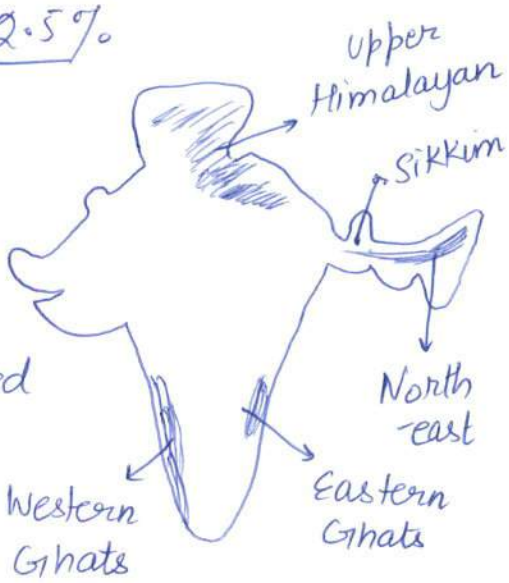

Fig: Landslide prone Areas

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affected areas.

Reasons of the Landslides

Natural

- Seismic shifts
- Tectonic movements
- Earthquakes
- Above average monsoon (Ghats)
- Steep slopes along the Himalayan are specially the North-east.

Anthropogenic

- Deforestation
- Inappropriate agricultural practices.
- Absence of the scientific farming in hill slopes.
- Water erosion. (splash erosion)
- Development induced seismicity - construction of highways, roads, etc

Steps to mitigate effects

① The recently launched real time Landslide warning system in Sikkim-Arunachal Himalayas to save loss of lives and property.

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(2) NDMA Guidelines on Landslides :-
- Landslide hazard Land Zoning
- Use to e-technology for the information dissemination.
- Vulnerability index to put dedicated concerted efforts to high prone areas.

(3) R&D in the sector along with education and capacity building of stakeholders.

(4) Hazard mapping and the implementation National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project.

(5) Putting hyco shelter belts and practice of agro forestry along with terrace farming to stop the soilification.

(6) Strengthening the institutional mechanisms and cooperation along verticals.

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19. Discuss the reasons and implications of land degradation and desertification as major environmental challenges facing India. Suggest the measures needed to address them.

भारत द्वारा सामना की जा रही प्रमुख पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों के रूप में भू-निम्नीकरण और मरुस्थलीकरण के कारणों और निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए। उनसे निपटने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India State of Forests Report 2019 highlighted 30% of the geographical areas under the degradation.

Reasons of Land Degradation

1. Agricultural runoff (splash erosion) which uproots the sub surface soil cover.
2. The formation of gullies, ravines on the downhill slopes due to the heavy monsoons and lack of the river harvesting in mountanious Himalayan and North east region.
3. Growth vs Development where large tracts of forests are diverted (deforestation) without resultant increase in the CAMPA funds.

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Implications

1. Decline of the productivity of land under cultivation.
2. climate change implications.
3. Pressure on the agricultural land for food security of extensive 1.4 Bn population.
4. Detoriration of the ecological value of environment
5. Unplanned urbanisation which isn't sustainable.

Measures to address.

1. Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) which reduces the ecological footprint as envisaged under UNCCD
2. The three principles of Avoid, Reduce and Reduce of the Land resources.
3. Drip and sprinkler irrigation with wise use of fertilisers,

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pesticides as per the SHC scheme.

(4) Technological intervention GIS Based mapping by ISRO using the Global Land outlook parameters to create a nation wide inventory of Degraded land.

(5) Multifunctional Landscape approach.

(6) A classic example of the reclamation of waste land and restoration with community participation - Jhabua, Himachal Pradesh

(7) Reversing the land degradation and destertification as done in Kubuqi desert, China (Mongolia).

TERI stated that it costs 2.5% of GDP annually to India so, urgent steps in line of Bonn challenge to be done with agro climatic regionalisation.

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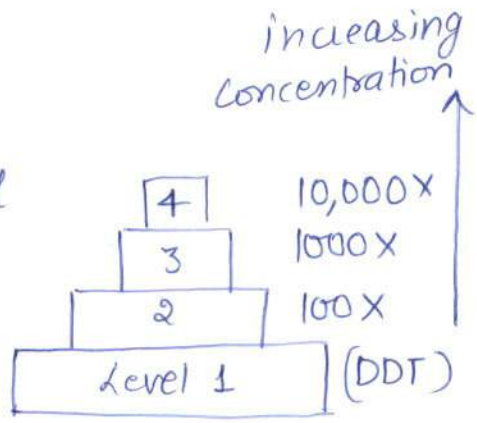
20. Explain the concepts of Bio-magnification and Bio-accumulation. Also, provide examples of the harmful impact of these two processes on the environment and human health.

जैव-आवर्धन और जैव-संचयन की अवधारणाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, पर्यावरण और मानव स्वास्थ्य पर इन दोनों प्रक्रियाओं के हानिकारक प्रभावों का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The increasing use of the pesticides, fertilizers and harmful chemicals have led them to enter ecological pyramid. These chlorinated hydrocarbons (CHCs) are found to have adverse effects on entire food chain. Processes such as:—

(A) Biomagnification : Refers to the process of increase in the concentration of the persistent chemicals along the food chain at each higher trophic level.

Example : DDT, endosulphan, phenols, diethyl polymers, etc.



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(B) Bioaccumulation is the process of the accumulation of the poly chroline hydrocarbons along the same trophic level in the organisms.

Example : Dichlofenac in the vultures population causing extensive deaths.

Level 1 of ecological pysamid

Impacts

① Studies show that the presence of POPs (persistant organic pollutants) are found in the milk-producing mammals.

② They've a long half life (DDT eg) and take millions of years to leave the systems of living being resulting into deaths and respiratory tract and lungs damage.

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(3) The presence of these chemicals in environment also leads to the land, and air pollution adversely impacting climate change.

(4) The fat soluble substances such as (endosulphan, DDT) take longer time to excrete and are banned by the Anupam Verma committee recently.

India is signatory to the Stockholm convention of POP and CBD, Rio summit. It needs to take steps to strengthen the sustainable agricultural practices promoting 'Health for All'.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1326)

Name of Candidate	Vishakha Yadav		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	295520
Center	Karol Bagh	Date	17/8/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Given the growing ecological and geopolitical significance, Arctic region offers immense opportunities for serving India's long-term interests. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

बढ़ते पारिस्थितिक और भू-राजनीतिक महत्व के आलोक में, आर्कटिक क्षेत्र भारत के दीर्घकालिक हितों की पूर्ति हेतु व्यापक अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Arctic region is the least explored and pole of the rich energy resources and biodiversity.

IPCC special report mentions the rise of 1.5°C in the climate would melt the polar ice caps by 45%.

Significance

- Ecologically, home to 23% of the world's flaura and fauna. (UNEP)
- Energy rich (32% gas resources and 19% oil resources – unexplored)
- Water Security - polar ice caps
- Geopolitically, Arctic council with 8 states - informal agreement to protect biodiversity and peaceful resource use.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Opportunities and challenges

- China prospects of the POLAR SILKROAD
  - shorten the travel time
  - oil and gas exploration (Siberian and Norwegian region).
- Ottawa Declaration formed the Arctic Council. India has been elected as an observer state in 2018
- Geopolitical Disputes – territorial between (US-Canada) can be resolved
- Himadri is the only research station.
- Essar oil has been venturing into joint exploration at Vokeneft, Russia.

However, the challenge of the 'Arctic Paradox' which perpetuates the depletion need to be kept in mind to find a sustainable development (SDG)

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2. Discuss the challenges that India may face in the eventuality of withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan. What options does India have to safeguard its interests in the context of the changing situation? **(150 words) 10**

अफगानिस्तान से अमेरिकी सैनिकों की वापसी की स्थिति में भारत के समक्ष आ सकने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। परिवर्तित होती परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में भारत के पास अपने हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए कौन-से विकल्प हैं?

US 'retrenchment and the policy of 'Afghanisation' has been the important part of Trump's America's I Rhetoric.

CHALLENGES
- Security - terrorism (Menace of ISIS, Taliban)
- Strategic Depth of Pakistan in Afghanistan - Proxy wars
- Direct influence on the Kashmir
- Trade insecurity (APTTA already languishing)
- 'Spheres of influence' carved out by Russia, Pakistan and China
- Counter Chinese influence (Pak - China - Afghan nexus)
- Recognition of Taliban as legitimate actor

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OPTIONS INDIA HAS

- Hold talks in peace process. (Qatar, Moscow Format – I time unofficial delegation).
- Recognise the Afghan led, Afghan-owned, all inclusive peace process with all stakeholders.
- strategic balancing and equidistance to all legitimate state parties
- Cooperate with like minded countries through QUAD, SCO-RATS to address security challenges.
- Counter Pakistan through geopolitical pressure in multilateral fora and FATF exactions

India is "too big a player" to be left out in peace process and thus needs proactive involvement using hard + soft (development partnership)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The BRICS as a grouping seems to have internal contradictions, which makes it difficult for it to emerge as an effective forum in a dynamic multi-polar international order. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

एक समूह के रूप में ब्रिक्स (BRICS) में आंतरिक विरोधाभास विद्यमान प्रतीत होते हैं, जो गतिशील बहु-ध्रुवीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में इसके एक प्रभावी मंच के रूप में उभरने को कठिन बनाता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

BRICS is the collective voice of the new emerging economies of the global South with potential to create a new economic order.

Importance of BRICS
- 65% of world's population, 49% economy and 40% share in world trade
- Fastest growing economies (Ind, China avg: 6-8%/annum)
- Developing countries - collective voice, increasing share
- Geopolitical cooperation among the divergent interests
- New Economic order - non-conditional alternate to Bretton Woods (NDB, BRICS CRA)

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However, the internal contradictions such as :

- Geopolitical divergence between Ind and China
  - (a) Trade issues.
  - (b) BRI
  - (c) CPEC – IOR.
  - (d) collaborations – Pakistan an ally.
- Russia and China – with revisionist hegemonic aspirations.
- Brazil too isolated and away from Asian power struggle
- Role of US – preponderant Hegemon checking the revisionism of China and Russia.

India thus needs to play its geopolitical cards smartly with deft balancing of interests.

As an economic platforms, BRICS holds alot of integrating potential.

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4. Despite India having immense soft power potential, it alone will not be sufficient to achieve India's foreign policy objectives. Examine.

(150 words) 10

भारत के पास अत्यधिक मृदु शक्ति (सॉफ्ट पॉवर) क्षमता होने के बावजूद, केवल यह भारत की विदेश नीति के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं होगी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Foreign policy is a multidimensional issue in a world of geostrategic turbulence.

Role of the soft power

- Cultural linkages. (Africa, Japan – NAM, Anti-colonalisation)
- Democratic principles and values of free open rules based order. (WTO and UNGA reforms)
- Development Assistance
  DPA (Development Partnership Administration) disbursed $2Bn 2015-18 – MEA.
- Capacity Building (Projects in Africa – ITEC, PAN e African Network, Salma dam – Afghanistan, Indo-Bangla friendship pipeline in Bangla)

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NEED : Geopolitical scenario.

(a) Rising Protectionism
(b) Xenophobia and inward looking sentiments.
(c) Rising Intolerance
(d) Terrorism and other unconventional threats.

OTHER FACTORS → Measures

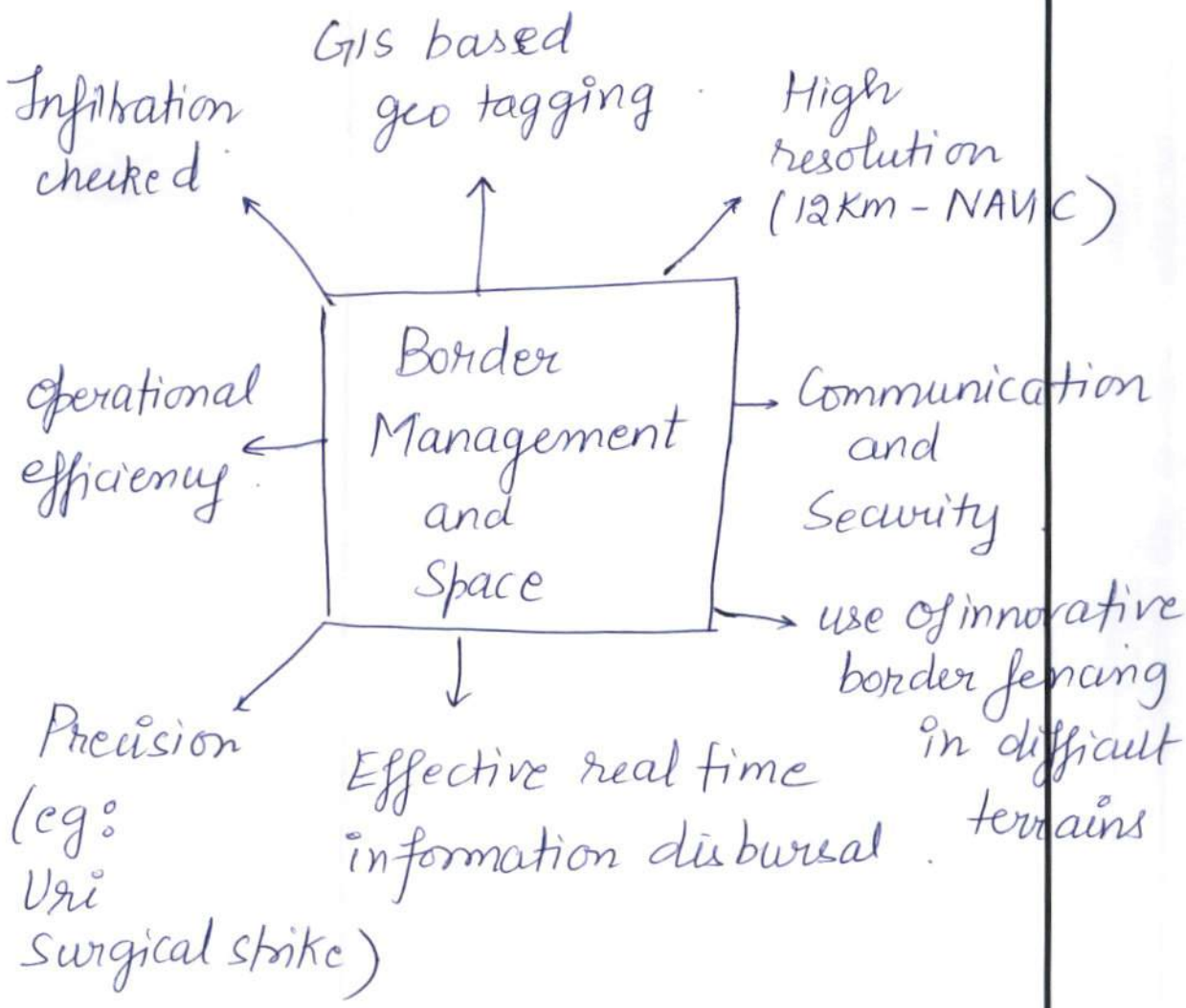
(a) Hardbook Diplomacy against terror - 'Zero Tolerance Policy' against Pakistan
eg: Preemptive non-military strike in Pulwama.
(b) Arms Supply and manufacturing
(c) Completion of Nuclear Triad - Nuclear Deterrance
(d) Countering expansionist military aggressiveness of Neighbours (China)

Thus, use of Smart Power in the age of uncertainity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Highlighting the role of space technology in border management, enumerate the steps taken so far in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

सीमा प्रबंधन में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस संबंध में अब तक उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।



Steps such as above are taken complemented by the use of

(a) CIBMS (Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System) - pilot at Assam border

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(b) GSAT7 for the army based inputs.

(c) GSAT7A dedicated to the Indian navy for real time information dissemination.

(d) EMISAT satellite for the strategic value points.

Space thus is a vast arena full of opportunities to be used at its maximum.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Despite allegations of human rights violations under the AFSPA, it is a functional requirement for the army in disturbed areas. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

AFSPA के अंतर्गत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोपों के बावजूद, यह अशांत क्षेत्रों में सेना के लिए एक कार्यात्मक आवश्यकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

AFSPA Allegations challenges

- Sexual harassment alledged (eg: Mizoram case)
- Mismanagement and the abuse of power
- Impunity and absolute protection in the cases
- Recent, SC order said that human right violations and every irresponsible death is to be probed into.

Requirement

- National security issue specially in J&K and NE (Nagaland, Arunachal, Mizoram and Meghalaya)
- Rising radicalisation and cross border terrorism — porous borders and lack of fencing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Inability of the state forces to address the situation - capacity augmentation

However, the case of Irom Sharmila of the Manipur for the removal of AFSPA and alleged human right violations isn't to be forgotten and there should be a fine balance between the national security and the human rights - suggested by the 2nd ARC, Venkatachaliah commission.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The use of Internet creates both challenges and opportunities in the fight against terrorism. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

आतंकवाद के विरूद्ध लड़ाई में इंटरनेट का उपयोग चुनौतियां और अवसर दोनों सृजित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Internet and Terrorism

- Recent cases of the internet based terrorism (Christchurch terror attack.
- Aggressive propagandising and mass outreach
- Ease of the connectivity
- Lack of the investment and finances
- Money Laundering through Bitcoin and other platforms – Innovative financing.

Challenges

- Anonymity and end to end encryption of software
- Speed and the radicalisation through spread of ideology (Recent, video of the ISIS actor on the Kashmir)
- False news and misinformation spread.

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Opportunity

- Christchurch call of Action :
  - Cyber Security Plan.
- Collaboration with multi national agencies (facebook whatsap)
- Responsible news and anti-propogandising by the govt.
- formulation of the dedicated cyber security policy
- Inter agency cooperation, NCTC creation.
- Skilling in the Cyber field. (Hacking - ethical hackers)
  - firewall and security.

Norway's EXIT and UK's PREVENT progeamme can be the guided models.

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8. Explain the concept of Chandrasekhar Limit and highlight its significance in the field of astronomy. **(150 words) 10**

चंद्रशेखर सीमा की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए और खगोल विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Chandrasekhar Limit is the upper limit of the mass upto which a dwarf star exists.

The mass ie. chandrasekhar limit mass beyond which a white dwarf star would collapse into itself forming a neutron star or a black hole.

Thus, it is the maximum mass upto which a star exists before collapsing into its own gravitional pull.

Significance

- Study of the Neutron Stars, Black Holes.
- Properties of the Dwarf Planets

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existing in the Universe specially beyond the Kupier Belt

- Traces of the formation and origin of the universe
- Studies about the Gravitational force and the relationship with the Black Hole.
- Ground Base for the exploration of the extra-terrestrial existence of the habitable life.

The recent breakthrough by the Event Horizon Telescope reiterating the presence of the Black Hole through the illuminated circular ring is only been possible with due considerations of the Chandrasekharan Limit knowledge.

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9. Examining the risk posed by space debris, suggest some measures which can be taken for its mitigation and removal. **(150 words) 10**

अंतरिक्ष में मलबे द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिम का परीक्षण करते हुए, इनके शमन एवं हटाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Space Debris is the collection of pieces of the devices of varying sizes which are prone to the collusion and destruction of space satellite infrastructure.

Risk posed by Space Debris

- Destruction of the satellite communication system
- Kessler's Syndrome which perpetuates the number of the junk pieces exponentially
- Threat to National Security (Military satellites eg: GSAT-7A India)
- No responsibility and lack of global legal framework.
- Disruption of the services on ground affecting lives.

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Mitigation Measures

- Scientific projects and global collaborations
- REMOVE DEBRIS mission of the UK based agency
- SPACE Junk project of the NASA.
- ESA project on the Space Debris Removal.
- Techniques such as Harpoon Capture (R&D)
- Comprehensive multilateral agreement on the Responsible use of the space.
- Monitoring and Implementation under UN-CPUOS and APSCO.

India recently held ASAT (LEO) Test which produced only 240 pieces of debris – a responsible act which can lead an example.

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10. Discuss the challenges confronting higher self-reliance and indigenisation of defence industry in India. What steps can be taken to accelerate its pace? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रक्षा उद्योग के समक्ष उच्च आत्म-निर्भरता और स्वदेशीकरण से संबद्ध चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसकी गति को तीव्र करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Make in India - II under the Defence Procurement Procedure 2017 highlights the thrust of the Govt in making India a responsible, self reliant and indigeninesed state.

Challenges

- Low private participation (PPP Projects form only 6-8% of the defense : CAG Audit 2016)
- Public investment in R&D (stagnates at 0.67% of GDP - NITI Ayog @ 75)
- Procedural delays. red tapism, favouritism and corruption - structural inadequacies.
- Liberalisation of the sector (the automatic mode FDI still restricted in many sectors)

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Steps to be taken

- Liberalise the FDI in defence (eg: FDI proposals routed automatic 49% in Make-I and 100% in Make-II)
- Expediting the proposals (Upto 500 Crores to be transactioned by the Chief of Defence)
- PPP – Private sector participation
- Transfer of Technology by ISRO, HAL – Joint Ventures.
- Collaboration with Russia, France, US (eg: Saikhalin I – Essar oil)
- Weapon Manufacture such as (Israel K-40 Howitzer with DRDO) partnerships
- Defence Modernisation as recommended by the Shekatkar and Dhirendra Singh committee

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Comment on the role played by the diaspora in India's development process. Also, discuss the challenges in terms of engaging the Indian diaspora and suggest ways to translate these partnerships into benefits.

(250 words) 15

भारत की विकास प्रक्रिया में प्रवासी समुदाय (डायस्पोरा) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारतीय प्रवासी समुदाय को आकर्षित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इन साझेदारियों को लाभों में बदलने हेतु तरीके सुझाइए।

Indian Diaspora is one of the largest in the world with more than 18 Million people. (ECOSOC)

Role Played by Diaspora

- Remmittances :
  Min of External Affairs in report in 2018 highlighted more than $11 million remmittances sent annually)
- Forex Reserves :
  Valuable forex reserves contribution to 416 $Bn currently (2% contribution)
- Policy Articulation and Interest formation in the inhabited areas. (Indo-US nuclear agreement)
- Enhancing India's credibility and soft power stature.

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- Lobbying for the Govt interest
- Capital investment in the country. (Ex: Pravasi Bhartiya Divas occasion)

challenges faced

- Multifaceted challenges based on country specific demands.
- Africa : The immigration laws and the labour reforms and conditions
- USA : The H1B visa issues
- Europe : "Data Secure Status" Mode 4 Liberalisation of movement of the natural persons
- Canada - Stringent visa and restrictive regime without skill requirements
- Skill mismatch : Lack of the training and the soft skills orientation.

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(Ways to Leverage the partnerships)

(a) Skilling Programmes :
Pravasi Bhartiya Vikas Kaushal Yojna - skill of Job oriented, outcome base

(b) Bilatural agreements :
BIPA, DTAA and Emigration agreements.

(c) Labour conditions : Overseas workers Resource Center, Helpline

(d) Emigration Bill 2019 to be implemented - Blue collared workers
- Registration of agencies and workers
- Documentation formal training

(e) Conducive investment and taxation proposals in the 'sweet spot' of the Indian economy.

Saudi's labour Reforms under Kafala system is also a boost for our bilateral reforms to leverage our human resources optimally and save 'Brain drain'

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12. Highlight the reasons behind proliferation of multilateral preferential trade agreements. Do they violate WTO's MFN principle? Do you think that such trade groupings present an existential threat to WTO? **(250 words) 15**

बहुपक्षीय अधिमान्य व्यापार समझौतों के तीव्र वृद्धि के पीछे निहित कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या वे WTO के MFN सिद्धांत का उल्लंघन करते हैं? क्या आपको ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस प्रकार के व्यापार समूह, WTO के समक्ष अस्तित्वपरक खतरा प्रस्तुत करते हैं?

The current world order is said to be in flux.

Reasons of the preferential trade Agreements proliferation :-

- Weakening of the global institutions (WTO)
- Democratic deficit in the institutions of the global governance
- Green Room Diplomacy under the closed doors of WTO.
- Inefficitiveness of the rules-based liberal world order. (USA coming out of the Paris Agreement, TPP, NAFTA)
- Long pending reforms in the WTO
- Non-conclusion of the DOHA

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development agenda.

- The N-S divide over developmental issues
  - (a) AOA
  - (b) MSP and subsidies
  - (c) Compulsory Licensing.
  - (d) IPR issues
  - (e) Domestic Content Requirements (Solar Panel case at DSB of Ind-US)
- Lack of comprehensive e-commerce agreement.
- Spill over of the Singapore issues of developed world
- Trade war between USA-China.
- Structural slowdown of the global economy (WEF – 2.3% growth)
- Rising spate of the protectionism
- Blocking of appointments at the DSB of the WTO by US, threat of leaving.

However, they serve as an exception under the MFN clause of the WTO.

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As discussed above, various reasons pose a threat to WTO but WTO has been the bulwark of the -

(a) Consensus based multilateral global order.

(b) International trade openness increased from 42% (2001) to 87% (2017).

(c) Voice of the developed and developing world - a platform for deliberations and negotiations

(d) Inclusiveness and development.

Thus, reforms at the dispute settlement Body (4 Judges vacancy) along with PTAs such as RCEP, USMCA, Brexit, CEPA, AfCTA, etc can go hand in hand to address local as well as global issues of trans national terrorism, trade protectionism and climate change.

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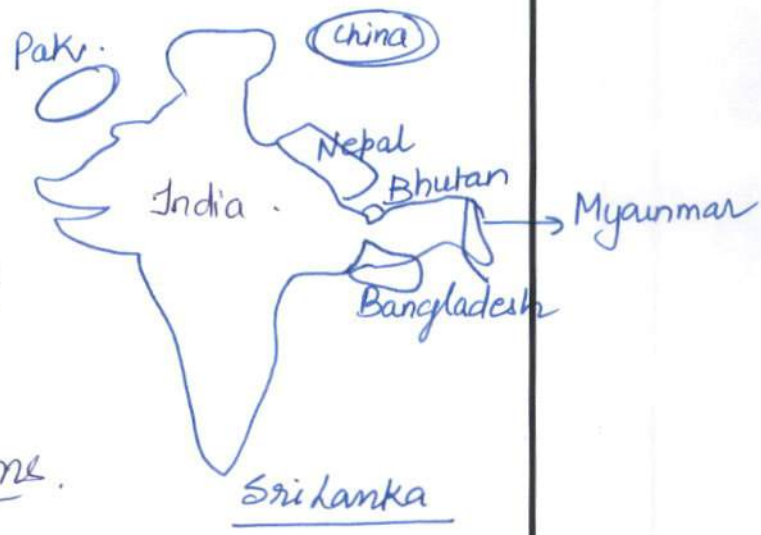
13. India needs to balance its growing water needs and larger security concerns with effective hydro-diplomacy. Highlighting the challenges faced with regard to transboundary rivers, analyze this statement in the context of India's riparian relations with its neighbours. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को अपनी बढ़ती जल आवश्यकताओं और व्यापक सुरक्षा चिंताओं को प्रभावी जल-कूटनीति के माध्यम से संतुलित करने की आवश्यकता है। सीमा पारीय नदियों से संबंधित सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ भारत के नदी-जल संबधों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Hydro Diplomacy
is the art of using water relations and approportionment to conduct the foreign policy relations.



India is water stressed country (1500 m^3/capita availability – average – 1700 m^3/capita – WB) lijing in the 'Asian Hotspot'.

• India and its riparian neighbours

Need of Hydrodiplomacy

⊙ Leverage the large number of trans boundary rivers. (eg: 54 with Bangladesh)

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- Increases its soft power
- Eastablishes India as the responsible upper riparian state.
- Counter the chinese coercive water diplomacy with respect to sharing of the water data of Brahmaputra, dam building in the Tibet and upper course rivers (Teesta)
- Domestic development : Eg: Assam Floods largely attributed to mismanagement of the river system.

CHALLENGES

(A) Lack of concrete Agreements

↳ Indus Treaty 1960 highly disadvantageous with the Kashmir being water stressed.

↳ Teesta River Treaty : 2007 eastablishes only 39% of the

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water to India and 36% to Bangladesh, rest unallocated.

(B) Para-diplomacy - role of the state Govt in the foreign policy.
eg: West Bengal govt in concluding the treaty.

(C) Chinese Revisionism :
- Development of Central and West China - water deficit
- Plans to make 16 Big dams on Dihang river.
- Opaque water sharing arrangements.
- Water coercive diplomacy.
- Geoengineering and Gold Rush experiments in Tibet - our III pole and glacier rich region.

Thus, using the Law of the Prior Appropriation and responsible water sharing agreements, India stands to gain alot using its hydrodiplomacy potential coupled with National Development.

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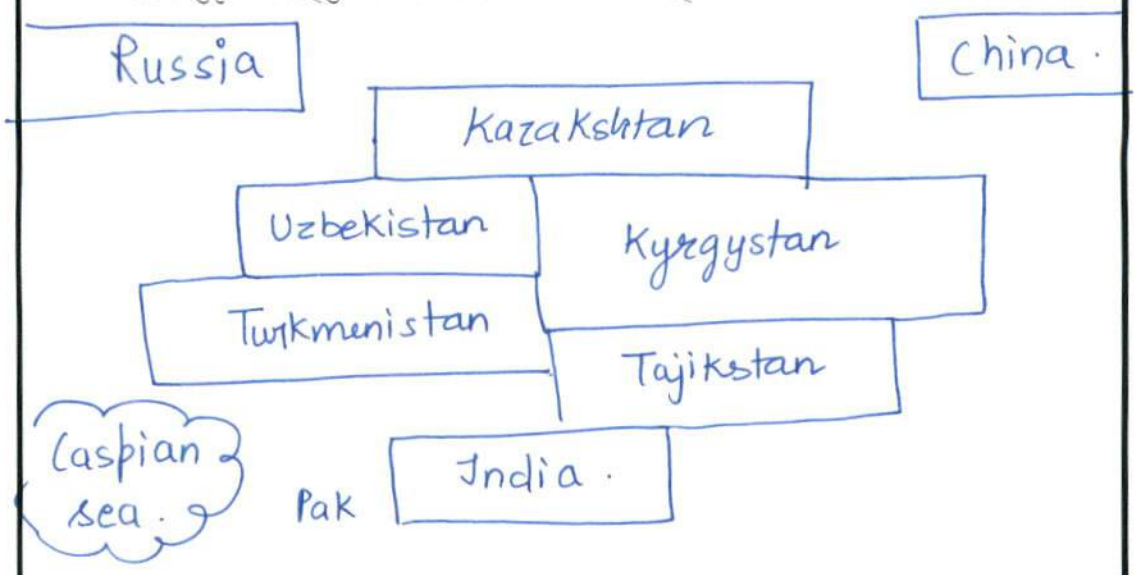
14. Commenting on the importance of Central Asia for India, highlight the progress made in the relationship in recent past along with the issues that still remain to further cement the ties. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, हाल के दिनों में संबंधों में हुई प्रगति पर प्रकाश डालिए, साथ ही साथ ऐसे मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन पर संबंधों को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने हेतु ध्यान दिया जाना अभी भी शेष है।



IOR Indian ocean Region

Importance of Central Asia

- Energy Security
  - Nuclear → Uranium – Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan.
  - Oil → Turkmeni-stan (proximity to caspian sea)
  - Natural Resources → Gold, Tin, Cobalt – Uzbekistan

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⊙ Strategic

→ Farkhor air base at Tajikstan
– extended neighbourhood.
→ Countering Chinese influence
→ Insurgency and religious extremism

⊙ Economic

Trade still lags at $2Bn and large reserves of unexplored resources

Progress Made

- Connect Central Asia Policy 2012 was the I step to reach out.
- Trade ties to be elevated with investment of over $1Bn at recent 2018 – foreign minister meeting
- I Central Asia India conference 2018 signing MOUs in the field of health, ITES, space, technology, education, etc.
- Proposal of the pipeline through Mongolia — (Essar Oil)
- Infrastructure projects such as –

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INSTC corridor, Ashgabat Agreement
ITR convention

Steps need to be Taken

- Expedite the implementation of the EEU - India FTA to spearhead trade
- Development Partnership to address Youth bulge and investment opportunities
- Air Connectivity - Air freight corridors
- Joint exploration in the resource rich Caspian sea projects.

'Central Asia' is historically neglected but an area of 'hope', with leveraging India's growing economic potential in services, the energy rich region can create complementary relationship.

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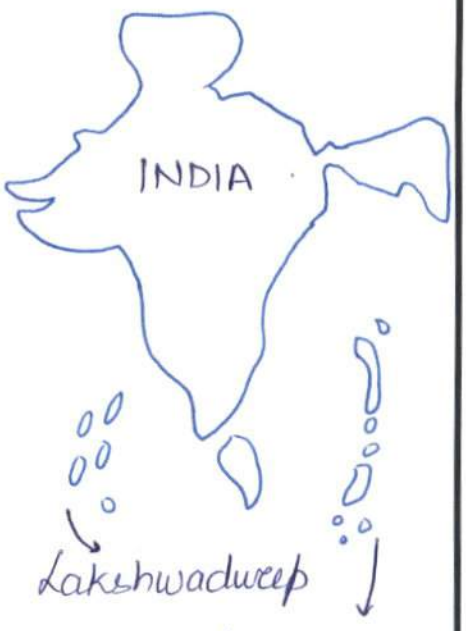
15. Discuss the significance of India's island territories in its quest to become a net security provider in the Indian Ocean region. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता बनने की भारत की आकांक्षा के आलोक में, इसके द्वीपीय प्रदेशों के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

India's growing economic clout (fastest major economy) corresponds to its geostrategic aim of SAGAR (Security and Growth for All) in the Indian ocean region.

Fig : Islands of India



Thus, the importance of the island territories correspond to its geopolitical, geoeconomic and geostrategic aim of the net security provider in IOR.

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Geopolitical

- Proximity to the maritime neighbourhood which is fragile (eg: Sri lanka, Maldives, Mauritius)
- close to the SEA - South east Asia and a bridge for the development of India's 'Act East Policy'
- SAGAR and maritime renaissance and maritime diplomacy with IORA and the IONS.
- Littoral states of the resource rich Africa - proximity to the islands.

Geoeconomic

- The center of Gravity has shifted from Atlantic to Indian ocean.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- 65% of the world trade and 53% of oil trade through strait of Malacca, Hormuz and Redsea. nearest to these islands.
- Refuelling and docking of the transshipment of the ports (LPI-WB)
- SAGARMALA port development in the Andaman region

Geo strategic

- Maritime piracy, drugs, and trafficking across Borders.
- TRI SERVICE Command in the Andaman and Nicobar region
- Countering Chinese cheque book diplomacy and encirclement of the India.

Cultural

- Project Mausam which provides cultural linkages to the monsoon dominated region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. A fine balance between security and developmental measures needs to be attained for tackling the menace of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) के खतरे से निपटने हेतु सुरक्षा और विकासात्मक उपायों के मध्य एक उत्कृष्ट संतुलन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

LWE continues to be the most critical national issue even after 71 years of independence

The problem is multidimensional in aspect thus need a fine tune of security and development measure to be solved.

Reasons of LWE

(i) Lack of the Tribal assimilation and integration in the society.

(ii) Economic, social and political deprivation.

(iii) Development induced displacement.

(iv) Basic amenities - provisioning services deficient

(v) Lack of human development (HDI less than 0.21)

(vi) Insecurity and violence - drugs, arms & money laundering

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(VII) Structural deficiency - Law enforcement agencies and p&p contact is missing on a larger scale.

Measures to balance

(A) Security

- Modernisation of the Police forces (Prakash Singh Judgement and Julio Robiero committee recommendations)
- Community policing - people's participation in securing law and order
- SRE (Security Related Infrastructure expenditure scheme)
- provisioning of the funds (6-8%) Budget of the Ministry of Tribal and Home affairs earmarked.
- Stringent implementation of the Laws and guidelines. (PESA, FRA, etc).
- Awareness and counselling support to forces (CRPF, etc)

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Development

- Special scheme for the road construction in LWE - Central sector by BRO
- Component of Housing under PMAY-G
- Inclusion of districts under the NITI Ayog - Aspirational district programme
- 'Nal se Jal' scheme for provisioning of the drinking water
- Democratic Decentralisation - 73rd amendment and strengthening role of Gram Sabha in minor major mineral allocation.
- LARR 2013 implementation for the development induced displacement.

Recent, the Min of Home Affairs 2018 dellared 38 out of the 162 districts LWE free spread over the 8 states only now which is a laudable step.

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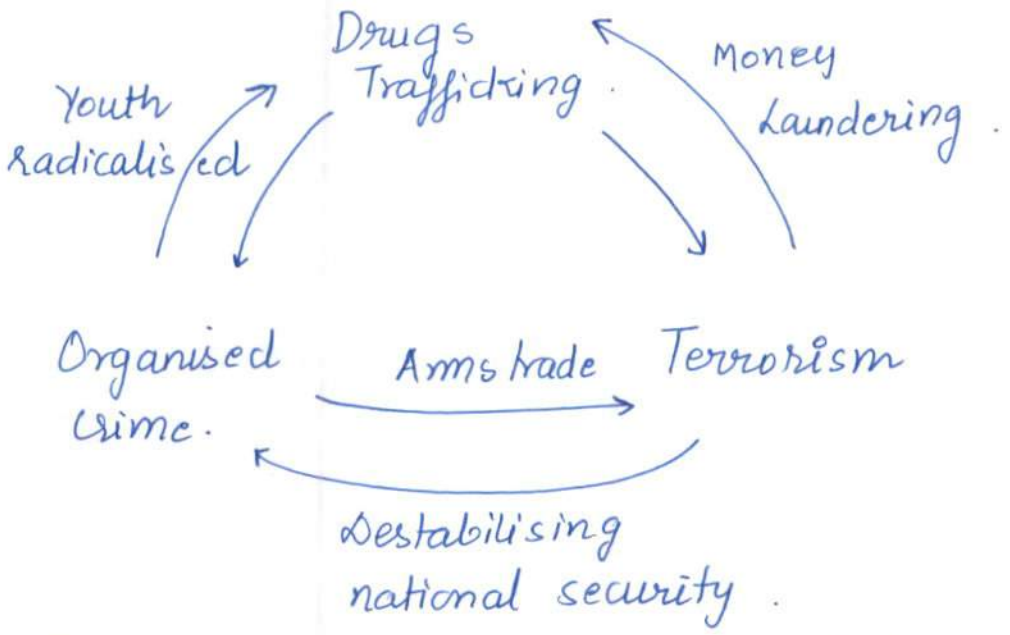
17. Illustrate the linkages between drug trafficking, organised crime and terrorism. In this regard, mention the steps that have been taken to arrest the availability of drugs in India. **(250 words) 15**

मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी, संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद के मध्य संबंधों को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए। इस संबंध में, भारत में मादक पदार्थों की उपलब्धता पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Three axis of Evils : Drugs trafficking organised crime and terrorism are intricately linked complementing each other's gravity.



- The Golden Crescent and the Golden Triangle in the IOR provides the breeding ground for the drug trade which gives rise to cross border extremism.

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(eg: India near Punjab-Pak border) NE → Mizoram, Nagaland near the Myanmar) Leading to the insurgency (Gorkhaland, Bodoland, etc)

- Money Laundering which takes place underground banking through illegal routes (Hawala Transactions)
- Terrorists arms procurements and the radicalised youth under the influence of the drugs from the breeding ground (eg: Afghan Mujaheedens, Boko Haram Africa)
- Organised crimes such as human trafficking, slavery - sexual exploitation, trade in women and children, cattle trade perpetuated with the drugs and money power (eg:- Indo-Bangladesh Border, South-east

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Asia)

Steps to arrest the menace of drugs

a) Securing the sea lanes of the communication (SLOCs) – Maritime policy, counter insurgency.

b) Narcotics and Drugs – Pschyotropic substances (NPDS Act), Prevention of the trafficking Bill 2019 – making trafficking a penal offence

c) Bilateral and multilateral parts coordination agreements with IOR littoral states (Seyechelles, Maldives –)

d) National Drugs Abuse Policy to rehabilitate, reintegrate the addictives in the society

e) Punjab Police – community support and awareness scheme.

Thus, multistakeholder and comprehensive approach is followed to get rid of this weed.

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18. Identify the key threats to national security in the wake of climate change. Also, highlight India's stand and rationale on UN's decision to declare climate change as an international security issue. **(250 words) 15**

जलवायु परिवर्तन के आलोक में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के सम्मुख प्रमुख खतरों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा मुद्दा घोषित करने के संयुक्त राष्ट्र के निर्णय पर भारत के दृष्टिकोण और औचित्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Hindukush Himalayan Assessment Report points that 2/3rd of the icecaps would be lost by 2100 with 56% biodiversity loss, Moreover, UNEP study points than more than 47% of the species are facing threat of extinction.

This scenario can be attributed to climate change as the biggest global issue today. with multidimensional impact.

Security and climate change

Why is it a threat? and what are the threats?

a) Resource crunch "The dilemma of limited resources and unlimited wants". - more than 17% of world population in India with less than

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4% of global resources (UN).

b) Extremism and insurgency - Lack of development aids the anti-national and violence in already affected areas (Eg: LWE districts).

c) Xenophobia and anti immigrant sentiment : Europe stringent anti-immigration laws, US's wall at Mexico border, resistance against Global compact on Migration

d) Climate induced displacement LDCs and Small Island states eg: Tuvalu - 50% Pacific island already submerged under the sea level rise.

e) Climate Terrorism : Prospects of the ideologically radicalised youth take up arms and revolt against State and beyond due to climate induced furies (floods, landslides, etc)

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UN has declared the climate change an international security issue following a report of IPCC.
India has supported the decision given the rising menace of the climate change and migration induced effects on the national economy and security.

However, concerns highlighted were the following:-

a) Erosion of National authority / sovereignty over security of state.
b) Limited resources and the climate refugees problem.
c) India supports the multifaceted multilateral negotiations with consensus but with adequate "policy space" with respective states.
d) Developing world plethora of the disproportionate problems.

Thereby, committing itself to the Paris agreement completely.

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19. Explaining the concept of data exclusivity, bring out the arguments for and against incorporating data exclusivity norms in India's IPR regime.

(250 words) 15

डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी (डेटा विशिष्टता) की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत की IPR व्यवस्था में डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी संबंधी मानदंडों को सम्मिलित करने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Data Exclusivity in the Intellectual Property Regime refers to the condition wherein the pharmaceutical companies are reluctant to share their R&D data to implement the production of generic medicines by the other companies.

Indian Patents Act 1970, govern the IPR regime related to the data exclusivity concerns.

WTO TRIPS framework addresses the issue globally creating a balance between the IP rights of the companies and sustainable welfare of the developing world.

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Arguments in favour

- Pharma companies such as Nexavar, GlaxoSmithkline are trans-national organisations which spend huge amounts in R&D and trials of a new drug. reaching 40-50% of their total budget.
- Clinical trials usually take a lot of dedicated efforts and years to produce desired results.
- ROC (return on the capital) invested is usually low and the huge Gigabytes of data generated can be monetised to base future research and profits.
- The business driven model where welfare and data sharing can hamper innovation.

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Arguments against :

- Low cost generic medicines are produced which aim to welfare domestically as well as exports to LDCs
- Aids the provisioning under sec 3 evergreening of patents and the compulsory Licensing (sec 84)
- Global burden of diseases disproportinately - 38% population wasted, 27% global TB Burden, 23% global NCD Burden - Report by GAVI and WHO.
- The Socialistic welfare model of Indian state.
- Aiding the generic pharma research and development.

SC has given stringent directives in 2016 to implement the data exclusivity and better provisioning of the welfare measures and medicines.

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20. Compare and contrast fifth generation (5G) of wireless telecom technology with 4G technology. What challenges need to be overcome for 5G's pan-India rollout? **(250 words) 15**

4G प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ पांचवी पीढ़ी (5G) की वायरलेस दूरसंचार तकनीक की तुलना कीजिए और उनके मध्य अंतर बताइए। 5G के अखिल भारतीय क्रियान्वयन हेतु किन चुनौतियों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है?

According to a recent report by PSC on IT, India is expected to reach teledensity of 22.43 Mn (78%) by 2035.

In this context, the roll out of 5G spectrum over the existing 4G technology is prominent.

5G	4G
a) Definition: Fifth generation wireless telecom connectivity which uses RF (radiofrequency) to emit signals over transmission (video, voice, data)	fourth generation connectivity which uses RF too with variants of VOLTE (voice over the light transmission emitting) technology

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b) Bandwidth Occupies up to 300gHz on the radio spectrum.	Occupies lesser around 30 GHz on the electromagnetic radio spectrum
c) Latency Less than 1 ms ultra fast data processing.	Around 10ms data transmission lag.
d) Energy density Greater frequency and bandwidth allows faster processing of data & efficiency	Lesser bandwidth and frequency allows lesser efficiency and interference of signals
e) Network congestion is too little, number of the connected devices are > 1 Mn	Number of the devices connected lesser than the 5G around 10,000 in the hexagonal cell.
f) optical fibre and seamless 2 way transmission	f) fibre plus telecom connection both.

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Challenges

- Lack of the Backhaul infrastructure (the connectivity on ground and supporting framework)
- Digital awareness (Despite the roll out NDLM, PMGDISHA the tele-density remains low (48%-rural areas).
- Institutional framework - Lack of dedicated Cyber security policy.
- Personal data protection (B.S. Srikrishna committee) recommendation.
- Corruption and allocation of the spectrum (2G scam case)
- US-International pressure to remove Huwai (China) from trials.

IOT, AI, 4th IR are next big thing in India's Knowledge economy. China could be a role model for seamless implementation.